CHE EASTERN TELEGRAPH

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No. 7,2081

ALEXANDRIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1905.

The Egyptian Gazette

[EIGHT PAGES P.T. 1.



EXPRESS MAIL STEAMERS

NAPLES, MARSEN ES,
GENOA, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP,
REMEN, HAMBURG, AMERICA,
EASTERN ASIA, AUSTRALIA ETc.
For Patitidiars see Advertisement befor.

Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company.

Summer Rates will be charged from 2 May to 31 October.

For the convenience of families and others, a large portion of each ship's accommodation has been reserved for Egypt, so that Berths can, be definitely engaged at once, as if the voyage were commencing at Fort Said. Plans can be acen at the Offices of the Company's Agreement.

The through Steamers for Marseilles and London are intended to leave Port Said after the arrival of the II am. train from Cairo, every Monday until June, and then every Tuesday. A steam tender will meet the train to convey passengers to the ship.

ARABIA 6 June BUTANNIA. 11 MACADIA 1 August HIMALATA. 13 BUTANNIA. 14 July ARACADIA 1 August HIMALATA. 18 BUTANNIA. 11 MARMORA. 8 MARMORA 18 OALIMONIA. 18 MARMORA 18 MARMORA 18 MARMORA 19 MONGOLIA. 25 MONGOLIA. 22 MONGOLIA. 25 MONGOL

The Brindisi Express Seamers leave Port Said directly the Indian Mails arrive seengers can go on board the evening before. The Pare remains as usual.

Per all further information apply to the Company's Agents,

Messra Tracs. Gook & Son (Egypt) Ltd.

CAIRO.

GROOME ROTE, Sag.

DORT/SAID.

ALEXANDRIA.

F. G. DAVIDSON, Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company in Egypt

SUEZ.

Orient-Pacific Line of Royal Mail Steamers.

REDUCED SUMMER FARES FROM MAY TO OCTOBER INCLUSIVE.

"CONTRACT HAVE THOSE ABOUT JURNS 150.

HOMEWARDS to MAPLES, MARSHLES, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, TILBURY.

BOMEWARDS TO RAPLESS, MARSHALOS, UDBARTER, THIRUVILL, ROMAUN, LAMPARE, BM.S. OPTIME WILl Lake The Lake

BIBBY LINE MAIL STEAMERS OUTWARDS to COLOMBO, TUTIOORN, etc., sind RANGOOM-Departures from Sucs. 8.8. Worcestrahlte 7,160 ten, lares shout June 8. 6.8. Vorcality - 1,060 ten, lares shout June 9.

FARES from Port Said to Marseilles Siggs, Lendon Silas, Colombo 232.10.3, Rangoonigs7.10.0, Agents—Cairo: THOS. COOK & SON. Suca & Port Said: WML STAPLEDON & SONS, \$1.13

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FAST BRITISH PASSENGER STEAMERS.

REPEAS BRITISH PASSENGER STEAMERS.

GREECE TURKEY LINE.

Express steamers leave Alexandria every Wednesday at 4 p.m. for PIREBUS, SMYRNAL MITTLENBA, and CONSTANTINOPER, in connection with Orient Express train-de-luxe for Venns, Paris, and London. PALESTIME.

Past steamers leave Alexandria every Saturday at 6 p.m., and Port Said every Sunday at 6 p.m., for JAFPA (for Varensalam), CARPPA (for Varensath), BERDOTT (for Danishus), TRIPOLI, ALEXANDERFTA, MESSINA, containing in silternate weeks to LARNACA and LIMASSOU (Oyprus).

RED SEE LINE.

Steamers leave Sues fortnightly on Wednesday at 6 p.m. for JEDDAH, 801 AKIN, MASSOWAH, HOLBIDHA, and ADIK; and in the intervening weeks for PORT SUDAN and SUAKIM direct, Calls will be made at TOR (for Mount Sinal) as required.

N.B.—Deck chairs provided for the use of passengers, excellent outsine and table wine free. Steamer plans may be seen and passages booked at the Company's Agencies at Alexandria, Cairo, Fort Said, and Sues, or at Thos. Cook & Son or other Tourist Agency.

31-12-904

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The Blast will find the Colembo, Datavia, Golderrie Surjey Hie, and Rochhampten.

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June 2

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2 FARMOUTS S. Massith" June 19 For GALOUTYA AS. "Dalmatia" June
2 FARMOUTS S. Massithe June 19 For John March S. March S.

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By Andreas the berth discharging will sail on or about the bit for Rotterdam & R.S. Andreas the best discharging will sail on or about the bit for Rotterdam & R.S. Like from Hammar, Antwerp Havre & Bordeaux bound for F.S. Likedos to the Antwerp.

B. Twice I and Prof. Antwerp.

E. Twice I and particulars apply to ADOLF HE STROSS, Alexandria, Agent.

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Regular weekly Departure to the SECOND CATARACT by the S.S. INDIANA.
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ROON 6539 Tons - about 19 June ZIETTEN OLDERBURG 6000 W - 3 July GRILA GRAVER BAYRIN 6004 W - 3 , EACHEREN ADEM. COLOMBO, PRIMARO, SINGAPORE,

SCHARMORET COMPANY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY HEROTH COMPANY OF THE PARTY HEROTH COMPANY OF THE PARTY OF THE P NORDEUTSCHEE LLOYD at Caire, Alexandric, Port Said and Succ.

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May 27 4 p.m. 8.3. "semiramis" Capt Martinelish June 17 4 p.m. 8.3. "semiramis" Capt Martinelish June 17 4 p.m. 8.3. "semiramis" Capt Martinelish June 17 4 p.m. 8.3. "semiramis" Capt Martinelish June 1 4 p.m. 8.3. "semiramis" Capt Martinelish June 1 4 p.m. 8.3. "semiramis" Capt Martinelish June 1 4 p.m. 8.3. "semiramis" Massacratic Martinelish June 1 7 1 p.m. 8.3. "semiramis" Massacratic June 1 1 p.m. 8.3. "semirami

To Aden, Mombassa, Zannibar, Brast-African Line.

To Aden, Mombassa, Zannibar, Beira, Delagos Bay, Durban, about June 3 and July 4.

Syrtam-Cyprus-Caramanians Line.

Steamers leave Alexaddria on or about June 6 and 19.

To information apply to the Agents, Alexandria, Port Said and Saus, Thos. Cook & Sox, Lu.,

Lesso Heller, Cairo Agent, 4, Sharia Maghraby, (Telephone 195), Cairo; F. Tenesons,

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Special passage rates granted to Egyptian Government officials, members of the Army of Occupation and their families. 31-12-905

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Frequest Salings from ALMANDEIA to LIVERPOOL she Regular former LLEXANDEIA and to ALGERIA, MATAL LEVART, EAGR EM, and the LAWARD SALING EM, and th

to ALEXANDELA and to ALUMNIA, RALUE, LEVARE, state and a control. Liberal table Excellent Passenger Assemmedation. Howeverless carried. Liberal table Educates Farce for single and resture tickets.

The S.S. FLAVAN NOW cooling will leave for Livergood in a few days.

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The underminated First Class Phenoger Steamers will be dispatched from Peri State on about the fillers of Karlotti.

Ratio and Zendom. ... St. Orre of Arrays June 19 Marraylline and Greenwell R. Orre of Arrays June 19 Marraylline and Greenwell R. Orre of Arrays June 19 Marraylline and Greenwell R. Orre of Arrays June 19 Marraylline and Greenwell R. Orre of Arraysland Remoted and Remoted Remoted

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shandles. The purchase and sale of stocks and shares m its London Stock Hirchange; and on the coal and Continental Bourses, undersken. Customers can deposit their valuables, bonds, the cancel of the Bank's first-proof the continents of the Bank's first-proof the Bank's first-pr

ities, pensions, dividends, etc. triber particulars and information application.

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT BY SCRYEY DEPARTMENT.

Furse of See

State of See

Max. Temp, in the shade

Min. do, do,

Famility.

Sam. Bainfall REMARKE
No change in the weather yesterday. Ba
OTHER STATIONS.

For the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. Y

Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade,	Min, temp, in the shade.	Brastons,	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the chade
Part Bald	26.	30	Marowe		29
80es	31	20	Berbet	.4	28
g (Helonan	22	19 .	Buskin	20	27
3 (Ghiseh	- 33	16	Khartoum	44	23
Assicol	39	11.	Wad Medani.	43	27
Assettati	43	28	Duem	43	26
Wady Halfa.	44	27	-		
	POB	alun .	STATIUNA.		I Like

A STATE OF PERSONS		100	92	Bea
Trieste	768,3	Almost	29	Very
Walte	764.1	Almost	23	alight Calm
Brindial	763,8	Very light	24	Very
Athene	762.4	Almost	23	Blight
Limenol	759.7	Almost	27	Blight
PHASES OF THE	MOON, "		HE ST	
June 3 New Moon	7.57 a.m.	Rises :	L. I	Sets p.m.
n 10 First Quarter	8.5 p.m.	4.63		6.65
p 17 Full Moon	7,53 a.m.	4.64		6.64
" 36 Last Quarter	9.46 p.m.	4.65		6.50

Calendar of Coming Events

Wed.

Theatre des Ambassadenra. 9p.m.
Theatre des Nouvesutés, 9p.m.
Esbelich Theatre. Italian Comedy
Company. 9 p.m.
Zoological Gardens. Performance by
Ghisch Boys Band in afterson.
Bebekich Gardens. Performance
by British Military Band. 9 to
11 p.m.
Esbekich Gardens. Performance by
British Military Band. 9 to 11
p.m. Fri. 9

THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.

SUBSORIPTIONS.—Alexandria, Cairo, and the Interior of Egypt (including delivery in Alexandria or poetage to subscriber's address) P.T. 231½ per annum, P.T. 116 for six months, P.T. 30 for three months. To other P.T. 80 for three months. To other in the Postal Union P.T. 273 (£9.16s.) per annum. Six months P.T. 1364 (£1.8a.), three months P.T. 92 (£0.19s.)

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are due in advance. P.O. Orders and Cheques to be made payable to the Editor and Manager, Rowland Snelling, Alexandria. ondon Offices : 36, New Broad-street. R.C. THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE can be obtained in London at our office, 36, New Broad Street, E.C., and also at Messrs. May & Williams, 160, Piccadilly, W.

ME "EGYPTIAN GALETTE" IN PRINTED OF W THE LONDON PAPER MILLS Co., LIMITED OFFICE: 27, CANNON STREET, E.C.)

The Egyptian Gazette

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1905.

SUEZ CANAL PROBLEMS.

BUEZ CANAL PROBLEMS.

The recent protest entered by certain British shipowners against what they regard as the excessive dues and the arbitrary system of measurements enforced by the Suez Canal Company, and, above all, the bold suggestion to construct an alternative waterway between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, lend more than usual interest to the White Peper just issued, dealing with the returns of the Canal for 1904 and the two previous years. We dealt with the paper from a statistical point of view in our leading article of Saturday's article, it is more than even connection with this subject. As we stated in Saturday's article, it is more than even clear that British shipping is the dominating factor in providing the traffic and the receipts of the Suez Canal. That fact certainly leads additional weight to the protests that have been made by an influential group of British ship owners. It has been arged also that the shareholders of the company are now receiving dividends exceeding 25 per cent, per an anum, and that the transit receipts for last year, amounting to far. 115,818,000 or, say, 24,633,000, were the largest for the two previous years respectively by over 12 million trance, and which to the two previous years respectively by over 12 million trance, and which to the two previous years respectively by over 12 million trance, and ing those of each of the two previous years respectively by over 12 million france, and his notwithstanding the fact that in 1903 and 1904 the transit dues have been reduced from fra. 9 to fra. 8.50 per ton. The obvious deduction is that the countpay could well afford to reduce jits rates considerably further and yet leave an extremely handsome many of the provided that the country of the first the country for the first the country for the first the first that the country for the first that the country for the first that the THE OFFICE MOON.

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THE AFRICAN RIGHTES

BY DR. ELLIOTSMITH

(Lecture delivered before Cairo Scientific Societa)

The recent sojourn in Cairo of six pigmies, brought from the great forest in the Congo State by Colonel Harrison, has alforded many of us an opportunity of becoming personally acquainted for the first time with the represenof us an' opportunity of becoming personally acquainted for the first time with the representatives of a race long known to use in fable and what was supposed to be a tradition, probably as old as Egyptian elvimiantion. So much curiosity has been aroused by these little people that I thought in sight be readering a service to many of you by transmitting-some of the information which I have grammed during the last low weeks, by searching through the actionize internatival relating to pignion and by perponal observations made on the little people themselves.

The party 'which recontly -visited Cairo-consisted of 'sir_presons, four males and two

by personal observations made on the little people themselves.

The party "which recountly visited Cairo consisted of size "isseass, four males and two famules O'Lhône only two's, man and a monan, can be considered to have "basched fall materity," i.e., the stage in which the bons are no lodger capable of increasing in the langth. As the average -height of the party seemed to be abebrauly small, when compared with the measurements hitherto recorded for the piguy people, one was naturally centions to know might not be party due to the age of the individuals. The only missen of estimating age are the expanisation of the "old and the state of outside the state of the state of

obtain a senses of attagrams of the bones of the hands and arms of the piguines: the ascellent photographs of the bones were taken a the Victoria Norsing Home by Dr. Khayatt.

By means of these photographs I found that in only two of the party had the bones of the arm finished growing and that the other four exhibited various stages of immaturity. The smallest member of the party is a more boy, who, even judged by Buropan standards, cannot be more than twalve or most probably eleven pass to ago the in 1.138 metres in beight and weighe only 49 pounds. Another youth is probably no more than swentcen years of age and may be one or two passar less, and a third is not much, if at all pider, his age limit being about nighteen. The younger of the two women is probably be standards of age are based upon European standards, which there is reason to believe a standards, which there is reason to believe as of these four individuals amy possible tanges of these four individuals amy possible ages of these four individuals amy possible the grown property of the second of the se

pean standards, which there is reason to believe any probably highes than the 'African, the ages of these four individuals may possibly be even less than this figures that I have given. Taking these facts into consideration it is not surprising to find that the average height (1.305 metres) of the six individuals is considerably mether than that (1.452 metres) given by Sir Harry Johnston for the Banchote pigmies. But even the two fully-grown individuals are considerably smaller (the man is 1.357 metres and the woman IT296 metres), not only than Sir Harry Johnston's average, but also than the smallest adult man and woman respectively measured by him. All this point is the fact that even the two fully-grown members of the party are small, even for pigmies. This oppinion is forther strengthened by the fact that one of the immaterry poutter is sightly taker than the folly-grown man, and the younger woman, shows boons are still capable of growing, is considerably tailer (1.334 metres) than the folly-evenions. At the same time it than the folly-evenions. only just to add that the measurements

younger woman, whose bones are still capable of growing, is considerably taller (1,343 metros) than the oldga-somman. At the same time it is only just-to add that the measurements of even smaller adult pigmies than those we have seen the proposed of the property remarks to emphasise the necessity of arministry remarks to emphasise the necessity of arministry considerable, existin in drawing considerable, existin in drawing conditions as to the size and characters of a receipton a few individuals who have penalizary remarks to emphasise the necessity of arministry considerable, and the seen of the control of the control

world. First in Cairo, and after wards in Europe, these two body were described, measured, and ohotographed, and have become the subjects of a whole, library of magnito, their bidiographers including Sir. Richard. Orng. in Sigland, Panceri, Cormisis, Mantesgars. Giglioni and Zaasetti in Italy, and Broca, Harry and, de Quaterdages in France. (Sir. W. Flower). From the accounts of Schweinfurth and Sir. W. Flower we learn that they were introduced to the King and Queec of Italy and into the most aristoratic society, and that finally they settled down as pages in the household of Count. Miniscalab, in X. Verons, after receiving a European education. Ohe of them, died of pithniss in Verons in 1883 and was buried these without being submitted to any scientific examination. The fate of the other boy I have been unable to determine. Remole Gessi in, 1893, which is the latest record I have been she to be the country of the latest record I have been able to obtain of the Nile and, according to most anthropologists who have studied the question, probably astated over a much winder area formarly, rendered the country of the ruler of the country. For every population is the submitted, and it is even and have been addition in the submort of the country. For every population is the submitted, and it is even the submitted. The submitted is a wide anges of house at the country. For every population is the submitted, and it is recountry because it is a submitted to the country. For every population here is a wide anges of house at the country. For every population there is a wide anges of house it is the country. world. First in Cairo and afterwards in En

well received and have been given posts of honor at the court of the rule of the country. For every population there is a wide range of variation in the stature of individuals, and it frequently happens that, as the result: of various pathodosis of matinion, growth may cosses at an abpormally early period of life. This "deardsholes" or nanism may—be cold, in which case the whole bodylin affected, every part being proportionally gedoced in size, so that the relative sizes are those of a normal adult; or it may be pertent, some parts being small whoreas others grow to 'their full adult dimensions. The result of this partial nanism is often a grossly mis-chapen and distorted body. It is this type of dwart which is representable in the walk-pictures and statues by ancient Repythania As an example of this see the statue of the dwarf Khuumhotopn in the Mussoum of Antiquities. Profesior Mapper talls use that a careful study of all the passages in Egyptian iteratures which have been supposed to rafee to pigmies, fails to reveal a single example of a description which cau certainly justify such a baliet. The determinative invariantly applied to these so-called pigmies is a hieroglyphic sign representing the mis-shapen figure expressive of partial tansism.

Probably the earliest references to one of

the misshapen flaure expressive of partial inanism.

Probably the earliest references to one of those doubtful personages is that found in Trofessor Schiaparalli's description of an Egyptian tomb (published in 1893). Somewhere near the land of Egypt was the far-famed land of Partis term which has received numerous geographical definitions. "All that lay beyond Parti was held to be a fabulous region, a kind of intermediate boundary land between the world of men soundary land between the world of men to shades." It was inhabited the sound of the gods, the 'Island of' the Double, 'Land of Shades.' It was inhabited the world of men to the gods, the 'Island of' the John of the gods, the 'Island of' the John of the gods to the gods of th nanism.

Probably the earliest references to one of

lands.

Professor Kollman of Basle would have us believe that African pigmies made their way in prehistoric times, as far north as the shores of the Meditorranean, and oven crossed into Surpey with the tailer peoples to leave their bones in the molithic graves of Switzerland, and Southern Berope. But I have frequently found among normal-sized Egyptians' remains of all ages, numerous diminuture boolies of the same (Egyptian) type, many of them so higger than the ordinary pigmy. Such desards individuals cour in all races, and their presence cannot be regarded as evidence of the existence of the tens Regritors either in Egypt or Europe in former times, because the physical features of these small individuals are not those of the Courtal African pigmies. Everybody has heard of the pigmies of Homes, tristotle, Herodottus, Citotias, Piny, Pomponias Melo, and other of the pigmies of Homes, tristotle, Herodottus, Citotias, Piny, Pomponias Melo, and other of the pigmies of Homes, threat in or room for another than the size of the pigmies of the search of the pigmies of the search of the pigmies of the pigmies and provided the carly Egyptian earties were acquainted with the true pigmies, there is no room for another than the search of the pigmies are got very convincing, there is the definite statement of Eastesther, new, a pilicoopher who. Invest in the third contary before the Chrastian enc.—The Grasser the Nile has its source. There dwell the pigmies reals, the late of the pigmies are of the pigmies and provided on Horder words. Six Wu. Plewer describes one of the pigmies of the pigmies trail. "Haddy Ambierts' "Skeloh of Egyptian are shown as devarish-looking men, with large heads, nagro-feature, and close wouly or frinzly fair."

Arrisolus places the pigmies in Africa near the courbes of the Nile. Six Wu. Plewer describes one of these pictures 'Koun a vase in the Hope orification are shown as devarish-looking men, with large heads, nagro-feature, and close wouly or frinzly fair.

Arrisolus places the pigmies in Afric

nearly a contriby nace notes were stull remitinscense of him (Maspeso, op. cit. pp. 397
and 398).

Profession Kéane, quoting from the same
manoir of Schiaparallib, says that some
seventy pear d'our Kéane, fact, 'an officer,
Here Kluf, was soot by Pepi II. (5th Dynasty)
to bring back a pigeny alive and in good
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be south. "That (he Danga came from the
south was know from a later treas ways to
be south." "That (he Danga came from the
south was know from a later inscription as
Karnak, and that the word meant dwarf is
clear from the accompanying determinative
of a short person of stanted growth" ("Man,
Perso says that the destaminative shows that
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TREATED AT SIX HOSPITALS FOR ANAMIA, SHORT OF BREATH NEARLY SUFFICATED THROUGH INDICESTION, SHE HEARD WHAT DR. WILLIAMS PIRK PILS DID FOR ANOTHER SUFFERSE AND WAS CURED BY THE SAME MEANS.

"I HAVE hoes to six different hospitals. My follow workers and it was hopoleon for the to tay to work. Ook-Liver Oil was ordered, but the doaly medicine I really fait do me say good was Dr. Williams Pills Pills for Pale People.
This to the report of Mins Clara Hornsey, 50 What she says proves the seriousness of ser case. When doorters order Cold-faver Oil it is because they know that Consumption has beingin.

- Consumption, nine times out of ten, is, the section of the consumption of "I have been to six different hospitals. My



Miss Horney, or cleave conflored dox make, tells here hose have our curved of American tells. The hose has house curved of American tells. The house here has been and the property of the pro

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(Lecture delivered before Cairo Scientific Society)

The recent sojourn in Cairo of six pigmies, brought from the great forest in the Congo State by Colonel Harrison, has afforded many of us an opportunity of becoming personally acquainted for the first time with the representatives of a race long known to us in fable and what was supposed to be a tradition, probably as old as Egyptian civilisation. So much curiosity has been aroused by these little people that I thought I might be rendering a service to many of you by transmitting some of the information which I have garnered during the last few weeks, by searching through the extensive literature relating to pigmies and by personal observations made on the little people themselves.

persona open persona people themselves.

The party which recently visited Cairo consisted of six persons, four males and two females. Of these only two, a man and a woman, can be considered to have reached full maturity, i.e., the stage in which the bones are no longer capable of increasing in the length. As the average height of the party seemed to be abnormally small, when compared with the measurements hitherto recorded for the pigmy people, one was naturally curious to know whether this exceeding smallness of stature might not be partly due to the age of the individuals. The only means of estimating age are the examination of the teeth and the state of ossification of the growing bones. The latter, which is by far the more reliable test, is now possible in living people, since the introduction le themselves. possible in living people, since the introduction of the use of the Rontgen Rays has enabled us to see every detail in the structure of the e able to make use of this method and bottain a series of skiagrams of the bones of the hands and arms of the pigmies: the excellent photographs of the bones were taken at the

nands and arms of the pigmies: the excellent photographs of the bones were taken at the Victoria Nursing Home by Dr. Khayatt.

By means of these photographs I found that in only two of the party had the bones of the arm finished growing and that the other four exhibited various stages of immaturity. The smallest member of the party is a mere boy, who, even judged by European standards, cannot be more than twelve or most probably eleven years of age ine is 1.158 metres in height and weighs only 49 pounds. Another youth is probably no more than seventeen years of age and may be one or two years less, and a third is not much, if at all older, his age limit being about eighteen. The Younger a third is not much, if at all older, his imit being about eighteen. The brounger et two women is probably less than twenty so fage. When it is remembered that all a standards of age are based upon Eurostandards, which there is reason to we are probably higher than the African, ages of these four individuals may possibly wen less than the figures that I have given aking these facts into consideration it is surprising to find that the average height to method the surprising to find that the average height of method in the figures of the six individuals is conrably less than that (1.452 metres) given by larry Johnston for the Bambute pigmies, even the two fully-grown individuals are iderably smaller (the man is 1.367 metres)

ably smaller (the man is 1.367 metres adult man and woman respectively nessured by him. All this points to the fac even the two fully-grown members of party are small, even for pigmies. This ion is further strengthened by the fact opinion is further strengthened by the fact that one of the immature youths is slightly taller than the fully-grown man, and the younger woman, whose bones are still capable of growing, is considerably taller (1.334 metres) than the older woman. At the same time it is only just to add that the measurements of even smaller adult pigmies than those we have seen—have been recorded by Sir W. Flower, it is perhaps natural that one engaged in selecting representatives of a small race to bring to Europe would hardly choose the bigger individuals. I have made these preliminary remarks to emphasise the necessity of exercisremarks to emphasise the necessity of exercising considerable caution in drawing conciliations as to the size and characters of a race from a few individuals who have been selected or who have elected to become temporary

r who have elected to become temporary ciles from their home. It is not infrequently supposed that this the first visit of pigmies to Egypt (or arope), but this idea is quite erroneous, hese little people had been preceded by veral parties of their kinsmen within recent cars and probably by more numerous resentatives of their race in ancient times. rofessor Schweinfurth discovered (or rather discovered after a lapse of two centuries) is Akka pigmies in the Mönbuttu country 1870 and obtained from Mouza (King of the Professor Schweinfurth discovered (or rather re-discovered after a lapse of two centuries) the Akka pigmies in the Monbuttu country in 1870 and obtained from Mouzs (King of the Monbuttu) an Akka boy in exchange for a dog. This boy died at Berber on his way to Egypt as the result, so Professor Schweinfurth tells me, of an excessive meal of macaroni. Although several travellers are said to have brought pigmies to Europe before his time, the talian traveller Miani is the first of whom I can find any authentic record, who has been the means of sending genuine pigmies to Europe. He followed the footsteps of Dr. Schweinfurth into the Monbuttu country in 1872 and obtained two Akka boys with the view of bringing them to Europe. Miani himself succumbed to the climate, and at his death left his collections, including the young Akkas, to the Italian Geographical Society. From the contemporary accounts of the treatment to which these unfortunate boys were subjected, we gather that history is merely repeating itself at the present moment in the asset of this native of its for were subjected, we gather that history relay repeating itself at the present mo-in the case of this party of six, for ad that "probably no two individuals awage race have ever been so much ad by the attentions of the scientific

world. First in Cairo, and afterwards in Europe, these two boys were described, measured, and photographed, and have become the subjects of a whole library of memoirs, their bibliographers including Sir Richard, Jwen, in England, Panceri, Cornalis, Mantegazza, Giglioni and Zanetti in Italy, and Broca, Harny and de Quatrefages in France'. (Sir W. Flower). From the accounts of Schweinfurth and Sir W. Flower we learn that they were introduced to the King and Queen of Italy and into the most aristocratic society, and that finally they settled down as pages in the household of Count Miniscalchi, at Verona, after receiving a European education. One of them died of phthisis in Verona in 1883 and was buried there without being submitted to any scientific examination. The fate of the other boy I have been unable to determine. Romolo Gessi (one of Gordon's licutenants) took an Akka girl to Europe and she was living at Trieste as a servant to Madame Classi in 1888 which is the letter record. orld. First in Cairo, and afterwards in Europ living at Trieste as a servant to Madame Gessi in 1888, which is the latest record l

have been able to obtain of her.

The fact that some of the pigmy people now live in close proximity to the sources of the Nile and, according to most anthropologists who have studied the question, probably extended over a much wider area formerly, renders it highly probable that at various times the snoient dwelters on the banks of the Nilemus have heard of or perhaps seen some of these little people in the course of their numerous expeditions to the south. But even if this fact were established, with absolute certainty it would not justify us in concluding, as so many recent writers have done, that every mention of small men in the ancient Egyptian writings referred to real pigmies. On every mention of small men in the ancient Egyptian writings referred to real pigmies. On the contrary we know for certain that at all times up to to-day, true dwarfs, such as occur sporadically in all races of mankind, have been well received and have been given posts of honor at the court of the ruler of the country. For every population there is a wide range of variation in the stature of individuals, and it frequently happens that, as the result of various pathological conditions, growth may cease at an abnormally early period of life. This "dwarfishness" or nanism may be total, in which case the whole body is affected, every part being proportionally reduced in size, so part being proportionally reduced in size, so that the relative sizes are those of a norma small whereas others grow to their full adult dimensions. The result of this partial nanism is often a grossly mis-shapen and distorted body. It is this type of dwart which is represented in the wall-pictures and statues by ancient Egyptians. As an example of this see the statue of the dwarf Khnumhotpu in the Museum of Antiquities. Professor Maspero tells me that a careful study of all the passages in Egyptian literature which have been supposed to refer to pigmies, fails to reveal a single example of a description which can certainly justify such a belief. The determinative invariably applied to these so-called pigmies is a hieroglyphic sign representing the mis-shapen figure expressive of partial nanism. small whereas others grow to their

the mis-shapen figure expressive of partial nanism.

Probably the earliest references to one of those doubtful personages is that found in Professor Schiaparelli's description of an Egyptian tomb (published in 1893). Somewhere near the land of Egypt was the farfamed land of Pun'a term which has received numerous geographical definitions. "All that lay beyond Pun't was held to be a fabulous region, a kind of intermediate boundary land between the world of men and that of the gods, the 'Island of the Double,' 'Isnd of Shades.' It was inhabited by the Dangas, tribes of half-savage (pigmies) whose grotesque faces and wild gestures reminded the Egyptians of the God. Bes." In this quotation from Professor Maspero's 'Dawn of Civilisation' I have substituted the word 'pigmies' for 'dwarfa' because the latter word in the sense defined above cannot be applied to a tribe, but only to occasional individuals in any given tribe. To continue the quotation: "The chances of war or trade brought some of them from time to time to Punt or among the Amianu (I near Wady Halfa): the merchant who succeeded in any quiring, or bringing them to Egypt, had his fortune made. Pharoah valued the Dangas highly and was anxious to have some of them at any price among the dwarfs with whom he loved to be surrounded: none knew better than they the dance of the Bambite pigmies [Uganda Protectorate II. p. 45] which seem quite appropriate to devotees of Bas). "Towards the end of his reign King Assi (5th dynasty) procured one which a certain Biurdidi had purchased in Punt. Was this the first which had made its appear ance at court or had others preceded it in the good graces of the Pharoahs? His wildness and activity and the extraordinary positions which he assumed, made a lively, imance at court or had others preceded it in the good graces of the Pharoshs? His wild-ness and activity and the extraordinary posi-tions which he assumed, made a lively im-pression upon the courtiers of the time, and nearly a century later there were still remi-niscences of him" (Maspero, op. cit. pp. 397 and 398).

nearly a century into these were suit from niscences of him" (Maspero, op. cit. pp. 397 and 398).

9 Professor Keane, quoting from the same memoir of Schiaparelli's, says that some seventy years after King Assi, "an officer, Heru-Khuf, was sent by Pepi II. (6th Dynasty) to bring back a pigmy alive and in good heath, from the lad of great trees away to the south." "That the Danga came from the south we know from a later inscription at Karnak, and that the word meant dwarf is clear from the accompanying determinative of a short person of stunted growth" ("Man, Past and Present," page 118). Professor Maspero says that the determinative shows that a dwarf and not a pigmy is meant; but we cannot have a race of dwarfs; nor again, if this Danga was so highly estimated, placed

"among the dwarfs," and remembered for nearly a century, it could not have been an ordinary dwarf. Dwarfs are so common in every population, and certainly not less so in Egypt, that one is inclined to the opinion that these remarks cannot apply to a mere dwarf but to a real pigmy. It is not at all unlikely that the same determinative, derived from the common set form of small person—a partial dwarf of distorted form—may have been applied indiscriminately, to all kinds, of dwarfs and pigmies. Otherwise it is impossible to explain the reference to a "tribe" of Dangas. But Professor Maspero makes the further and more serious objection that the time allowed for all these, early Egyptian expeditions to obtain "dwarfs" or "pigmies," whichever it may have been, was not nearly sufficient to permit them the reach to land where pigmies are now found. He estimates that the time occupied in these journeys would not have permitted them to have gone further south than Suakin or thereabouts. It this is so the territory occupied by the pigmies must have extended much further north than it does at present, or, as the only other alternative, Schiaparelli's account of the Dangas is meaningless.

In a very circumstantial and marvellously accurate account of a journey to the land of the dwarfs given by Herodotus, the actual dwarf land is described as being on the banks of a river flowing from west to east. The president of our society, Mr. Craig, tells me that the only region with geographical features such as Herodotus describes is that near the Sohat which is the only important river flowing from west to east. The president of our society, Mr. Craig, tells me that the only region with geographical features such as Herodotus describes is that near the Sohat which is the only important river flowing from west to east. The president of our society, Mr. Craig, tells me that the remote period of the time of the 5th dynasty, it may have reached so far north as to have come within the range of the expeditions to which I have referred. A 'among the dwarfs," and remembered for nearly

quite early at the dawn of the historic period.

In the temple of Queen Hatasu, at Deir el-Bahari there is a pictorial representation of an expedition to the mysterious southern land in which the celebrated picture of the so-called ePrincess of Punt' occurs. She is a, short, un-hapely teatopygous woman, whose rolls of fat are grossly caricatured. It is impossible to draw any certain conclusion from this picture as to the exact physical characters of the woman, but the form of her body, the absence of the conventional mode of representing dwarfishness, and her place of origin, will tend to strengthen the belief that real pigmies, exhibiting a tendency to steatopygia, came to Egypt in these early times from the southern lands. lands.
Professor Kollman of Basle would have us

Professor Kollman of Basie would have us believe that African pigmies made their way in prehistoric times as far north as the shores of the Mediterranean, and even crossed into Europe with the taller peoples to leave their bones in the neolithic graves of Switzerland and Sguthern Europe. But I have frequently found among normal-sized Egyptians' remains of all ages, numerous diminutive bodies of the same (Egyptian) type, many of them no bigger than the ordinary pigmy. Such dwarfed individuals occur in all races, and their presence cannot be regarded as evidence of the existence of the true Negritose either in Egyptor Europe in former times, because the physical features in former times, because the physical features of these small individuals are not those of the Central African pigmies. Everybody has heard of the pigmies of Homer, Aristotle, Herodotus, Ctesias, Pliny, Pomponias Melo, and other Greek and Latin classical writers. If we are still hestitating before deciding whether the early Egyptian scribes were acquainted with the true pigmies, there is no room for such doubts in the case of several of these early European writers. If Homer's fables of the Cranes and pigmies are not very convincing, there is the definite statement of Erastoathenes, a philosopher who lived in the third century before the Christian era:—"The Cranes migrate as far as the lakes beyond Egypt where the Nile has its source. There dwell the pigmies. This is no fable, it is the simple truth" (Lady Amherst's "Sketch of Egyptian History"). The combats between the Cranes and the pigmies were a frequent theme of the later classical writers and are often depicted on Greek vases. Sir Wm. Plower describes one of these pictures "from a vase in the Hope collection at Deepdene in which the pigmies are shown as dwarfish looking men, with large heads, negro-features, and close woolly or frizty hair."

Aristotle places the Nile. Sir William Flower in former times, because the physical features of these small individuals are not those of the

rizzly hair."

Aristotle places the pigmies in Africa
he sources of the Nile. Sir William Aristotle places the pigmies in Africa near the sources of the Nile. Sir William Flower says that the account given by Herodotus (Book II. 32, Rawlin's translation, p. 47) is so circumstantial and obviously true that it is worth quoting in fell:——"I did hear, indeed, what I will now relate, from certain natives of Cyrene. Once upon a time, they said, they were on a visit to the orsoular ahrine of Ammon, when it chance that, in the course of conversation with Etearchus, the Ammonian King, the talk fell upon the Nile, how that its sources were unknown to all men! Etrearchus, upon this, mentioned that some Nasmonians had once come to his court and, when asked if they could give any information concerning the uninhabited parts of Libya, had told me the following tale:— They said there had grown up among them certain wild young men, the sons of certain chiefs, who, when they came to man's estate, indulged in all manner of extravagancies, and among other things drew lots for five of their number to go and explore the desert parts of Libya and try if they could penetrate further than any had previously done. The young men, therefore, despatched on this gerrand by their comrades with a plantiful supply of water and provisions, travelled at first through the uninhabited region, passing

through which they came to the wild beast track, when they finally entered upon the desert, which they proceded to cross in a direction from east to west. After journeying for many days over a wide extent of sand, they came at last to a plain, where they obeared treat growing; approaching them, and seeing freit on them, they proceeded to gather it. While they were thus engaged, there came dupon them some dwarfish men under the middle height, who seized them and carried them off. The Nasmonians could not understand a word of their language, nor had they sand sought and the sand a word of their language, nor had they any acquaintance with the language of the Nasmonians. They were led across extensive marshes, and finally came to a town, where all the men were of the height of their conductors, and black complexioned. A great river flowed by the fown, running from west to east and containing crocodiles." As I have already mentioned, Mr. Craig, who is familiar with the IUpper Nile region, tells me that the Sobat River exactly fits this description. As to the didnitity of the people with the pigmies there can be, I think, no doubt whatever.

The first record of the existence of pigmies in modern times is contained in "The Strange Advantures of Andrew Battell of Leigh in Essex," sent by the Portugal's prisoner to Angola, who lived there, and in the adjoining regions nearly eighteen years (1589-1607), published in "Purchas his Pilgrimes" (1625):—

"To the north east of Mani Kescok are a kind of little people called Matimbas, which are no bigger than Boyes of twelve years old, but very thicke, and live only upon flesh which they thicke, and live only upon flesh which they which he group of Akka dwarfs which Schweinfurth rediscovered almost two centuries later. Little attention was paid to these accounts, which were largely discounted at the time as senastional travellers tales, and in the succeeding century critical acumen and the wider in weather the senational travellers tales, and in the succeeding century critical through which they came to the wild beast

appea and moneys. But from the year 1861 onwards trayellers in various parts of Equatorial Africa began once more to record accounts which they had heard of diminutive races of people. Dr. Tonchard (1861) and Admiral Fleuriot de Laugle (1868) recorded the rapid extinction of a pigmy race in the Gaboon. M. du Chaillu (1867) gave an account of pigmies which he saw in Ashango-land, between the Gaboon and Congo rivers. But perhaps attention was first rivetted on the existence of pigmies in modern times by Stanley's narrative of his journey near the great bend of the Congo, where he heard of the pigmy races of Watwas. ("Through the Dark Continent"). In 1887 Dr. Wolff gave an account of these Watwas people: he said that they were "on lighter colour than the Negroes and never exceed 1.40 metres (4ft. 7ins.) high, but their average height is not more than 1.30 metres (4ft. 3ins.). "(Sir Wm. Flower). The most active worthy recent work on the pigmy people is the late Sir Wm. Flower's memoir on two Akka skeletons sent to the British Museum in 1887 by Emin Pasha, and the valuable account of the pigmies given in Sir. Harry Johnston's "Uganda Protectorate," which also contains a full account of the skeleton of a Bambute pigmy by Dr. F. Shrubsall.

This brief summary (which is taken to a large extent from the writings of Professor Schweinfurth and Sir William Flower) mentions only the chief landmarks in the history of our fluctuating knowledge of these little people. To have given a mere list of the titles of the memoirs which have been written on this subject would have taken up more time than I am allowed for my whole discourse. Whole treatises, such as that of de Quatre fages, have been devoted wholly to the discousion of the literature. I need no: spend any more time in discussing the geographical distribution of pigmy races, accept to remind you that Equatorial Africa is not the only habitat of these diminutive people. There are pigmy races, in the Malay Peninsula, the Phillipine Islands, in Java and New Guinea, which pr

those peculiarly distinctive features which have led to the inclusion of all other pigmies in one group called Negritoes.

In Africa there are two (or perhaps it is more correct to say three) pigmy races. There is the peculiar group of bushmen in South Africs, the Hottentot—a blend of Bushmen and Bandu-speaking negroes,—and finally in Equatorial. Africa extending three degrees north and south of the equator, containing the pigmy tribe to which the people we are studying belong. They are probably the smallest existing race of human beings. I need not spend much time in describing their physical characteristics, because the lantern slides and photographs which you have seen have all these features plain. I would especially call attention to the great projection of the jaws; the excessive flattening of the nose which is carried to such an extent that the lateral wings are sometimes fully as large as the central part; the vertical bulging (bombé) forehead; and the peppercorn arrangement of the short, closely curled hair. All these features are characteristic of negroes, but in the pigmies they are all carried to an extreme degree—are in fact ultranegroid. The chocolate brown colour of their skin is lighter than that of many negroes, but, as these six individuals demonstrate, there is a considerable range of variation in colour. I think that far too much has been made of the difference in

colour between pigmies and negroes: many negroes, even when unmixed with Hamitic or Semitic blood, are exactly the same colour as these six individuals, and if it were not for their small stature they might readily pass as pure negroes. The colour difference has been unduly emphasised as the result of the hasty comparisons instituted by many writers between the yellow skinned bushmen and the pigmies.

between the yellow skinned bushmen and the pigmies.

There are in fact many striking points of resemblance. Both races are obviously related to the true negroes; both are of short stature, have exceptionally flat noses, vertical forcheads, and "peppercorn" hair. In many structural details there is a close similarity between the have exceptionally flat noses, vertical forcheads, and "peppercorn" hair. In many structural details there is a close similarity between the two races. One of the main objections which some writers have raised against this view is the fact that steatopygis, which is such a strikingly bizarre and characteristic feature of the bushwomen, is not found in the pigmy women. There has been great conflict of opinion on this subject. Many writers have categorically stated that steatopygis never occurs in pigmies, but many recent writers (see Deniker's "Races of Mankind") admit that it may occur. The younger of the two women in Gol. Harrison's party exhibits this feature quite distinctly. There is apparently a distinct colour difference between the bushmen and the pigmies, yet from the accounts given by travellers there must be a very wide range of variation among the latter, and, if we accept Du Chaillu's statements regarding the light-brown pigmies of Ashiratand, there must be almost a gradual transition from the deep shocolate brown tint of most pigmies to the yellow of the bushman. Apart from the difference in colour and size, there are obvious distinctions in the form of the eyes and nose when bushman and negrillo are compared. Time does not permit me to enter into a full discussion of this difficult problem: but a study of the data at our disposal seems to point clearly to the fact that the bushmen and the negrillo are the diversely specialised remnants of a primitive negro-stock which at one time inhabited the greater part of Africa, from which they were driven by their bigger brothers and took refuge—the bushmen in the desert lands of South-West Africa and the pigmies in the dense forests of Equatorial Africa. It seems probable that the true negro-slement has been considerably strengthened in the pigmies by intermixture with the surrounding tribes. One of the four males—the biggest of the four—has a much more pronounced negro likeness than the others and one of the woman presents a facial type totally unlike the

therefore that we have to deal with a race by means pure, but extremely intermixed with surrounding peoples.

It is commonly supposed that the pigmy people are much more spe-like than most other human beings, but there is little real evidence in support of this supposition. The lips of the typical pigmy present a striking resemblance to those of the anthropoid apes. This is especially marked whilst drinking: the lips are then pouted in a trumpet like-manner, just as in the chimpanzee. The lips are not "fleshy" and everted as in the true negro, but markedly elongated and thin. The ears are relatively as small and often as well moulded as those of a European. The pendant part of the ear, which anatomists call the lobule, is absent in the apes and is very small in two of the six pigmies. Much has been written about the hairy covering of the body in pigmies but, with the possible exception of the boy of the party, who has perhaps a rather abundant downy covering, these pigmies have no more trace of a "Simian coat" than the average European. The separation of the great toe from the others is no more marked than it is in most negroes, and the power of grasping with their toes is no greater than that of the fellah or other native who habitually goes barefooted. The head, which is shorter than that of most negroes, is also proportionately small.

Apart from the skeleton no observations

baretooted. The head, which is shorter than that of most negroes, is also proportionately small.

Apart from the skeleton no observations have ever been published regarding the internal structure of the body. About two years ago there came to the Anasomical Department of the School of Medicine, the bodies of two very small black women (one was 1.436 metres in height, the other a few millimetres less) of unknown provenance; they presented none of the mutilations which the bodies of most Sudanese woman present and the proportions of their limbs and bones, the form of their heads and faces, were those of pigmies. They were exceptionally rich in structural peculiarities of a retrograde type, such as are quite rare in ordinary human beings. Their brains were exceptionally small: the old woman (about 40 years) had a brain of only 850 grammes, and the younger woman's (22 years) brain was 920 grammes. The average weight of an Egyptian woman's brain is 1,180 and the European woman's

is perhaps more than 100 grammes heavier.
A gorilla's brain may weigh more than 500 grammes and the so-called intermediate link between man and the apes—the fossil Pithe cantiroyus, had a brain of the same size as

between man and the spes—the fossil Pithe canthroyus, had a brain of the same size as the elder of these two women.

These figures, although undoubtedly of great significance, are somewhat discounted by the fact that, other things build equal, a small person has a smaller brain than a large individual. Apart from their size these brains were no more simian than the ordinary negro's. To sum up, the pigmy people of Equatorial Africa are in most respects a race of intrangeroid type a pick his property. Equatorial Africa are in most respects a of ultranegroid type, which is in most response more apelike than the ordinary negro

A BOX-MAKER'S CORE.

TREATED AT SIX HOSPITALS FOR ANÆMIA SHORT OF BREATH: NEARLY SUFFOCATED
THROUGH INDIGESTION, SHE HEARD
WHAT DR. WILLIAMS PINK PILLS DID
FOR ANOTHER SUFFERER AND WAS
CURED BY THE SAME MEANS.

"I HAVE been to six different hospitals. My

"I HAVE been to six different hospitals. My fellow-workers said it was hopeless for me to try to work. Cod Liver Oil was ordered: but the oily medicine I really felt do me any good was Dr. Wilhams Pink Pills for Pale People." This is the report of Miss Clara Hornesy, 50 Whiston-street, Haggerston, London, N.E.

What she says proves the seriousness of her case. When doobtrs order Cod-Liver Oil it is because they know that Consumption has begun.

Consumption, nine times out of ten, is the natural result of Anæmia—lack of blood. The lungs are weakened, a small blood vessel breaks, the patient (already weak) spits blood and dies by inches because the lung cannot heal heal For WANT OF BLOOD.

FOR WANT OF BLOOD.

Dr. Williams' Fink Fills for Pale People make new blood. They thus directly cure Anemia, and all the consequences of Anemia.

—Indigestion, fluttering of the heart, loss of appetite, blood-spitting, Consumption. Miss Hornsey's clever description shows how they

ct:—
"My breath was short. At times I could
"My breath was short of it was that I could hardly speak. The worst of it was that I could without feeling almost suffer



Miss Hornsey, a clever cardboard-box make tells here how she was cured of Anomia by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.
afterwards and suffering fearful Indigestion.
That soon told upon me, and I grew quitepowerless. I seemed to have no life in me.

I ALWAYS FELT TIRED.
About two months ago Miss Annie Hunt, who
gave a testimonial to Dr. Williams' Medicine
Company, told me about Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills and how they had, cured her. My mother
brought a box for me, and soon I began to feel
that blood and life were coming into my body.
again. The effect was really wonderful, because
I had taken such a lot of medicine without
getting any better."

I had taken such a lot of medicine without getting any better."

Miss Hornsey added that she eats well and enjoys her meals without fear of Indigestion. One most noticeable effect of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the way they restore the Appetite and enable the food to be digested. The sufferer begins to eat at once, and that is the first sign of improvement.

Anæmia is simply bloodlessness. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make new blood: thus they cure Anæmia just as food cures hunger. They are good for other troubles of women and girls; and of men, too, for they oure Bile, Indigestion, Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatics, Heart Diesesse, Backsobe, Farslysis, St. Vitus' Danee, and all troubles that arise from poor blood or starved Backache, Paralysis, St. Vitus' Dance, and all troubles that arise from poor blood or starved nerves. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Holborn-viaduct, London, send a box post free for 2s. 9d., six Yor 18s. 9d.; but they can be had at all medicine shops. They are not a purgative. On the contrary, they strengthen all who take

them.
Sold in Egypt by all chemists at P.T. 13 per box or P.T. 70 per 6 boxes. Can be bought at the general depot: Max Fischer, Cairo, Hotel du Nil St. (1st floor), and Alexandria, Rue Stamboul, No. 8.

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CAIRO MODEL WORKSHOPS.

(FROM OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENT).

On Saturday last I paid a visit to the Cairo Model Workshops which are situated in Boulac, and owing to the courtesy of Johnson Pasha I was able to examine the excellent work which is being carried out here under

s direction.
It appeared to me that a want which has ang been telt by the residents in Egypt is ere being supplied, for the young native ndergoes in these works a most careful aning in many branches of workmanship, and cannot fail to become an expert and thorough workman in whichever of these

thorough workman in whichever of these canches his taste or adaptability may decide muto adopt. It is an almost everyday commaint in Egypt that ordinary work as done; the native, such as joinery, iron-work, addlery, decoration, and such-like, is done in slip-shod manner by men who do not undersand the rudiments of the work which they e undertaking, and that, as long as the ork is completed with apparently good sults, the durability is of but little account; d such complaints are certainly not groundand such complaints are certainly not ground-ess. The method of teaching, however, which adopted in the Model Workshops, puts side all possibility of the work done by any (their numils being anything but the aside all possibility of the work done by any of their pupils being anything but thorough, for the first principle which is here inculcated into the minds of the young workman is that the must thoroughly understand the most minute details of the work upon which he is

engaged.

There is no elaborate system of lectures, the worst form of teaching a young mind the theory upon which practice is based; a piece of work is set before a boy and as he carries it out the practical utility of each step is carefully demonstrated to him. Practice is not taught by theory, but theory is illustrated by practice. The engineering department is perhaps the best example to take of the thoroughness with which the work is done, as being that in which the greatest care must be paid to details and in which accuracy and a minute knowledge of the various steps which are to be gone through are essential. Models are set before the pupil of various portions of machinery for him to draw. various portions of machinery for him to draw, and after he has succeeded in making an ac-curate drawing of these parts he then has to curate drawing of these parts he then has to draw them in transverse, vertical, horizontal, oblique, and every other form of section, and it can readily be understood that this cannot be done unless the subject has been most thoroughly mastered. It was quite a revelation to me to see with what accuracy these drawings were made, and the excellent plans of various complicated pieces of machinery which had been drawn by these boyss. In the department where decoration is taught in marvelled, too, at the designs which boys of

In the department where decoration is taught i marvelled, too, at the designs which boys of tweive and thirteen years of age were able to reproduce faultiessly, and was glad to see that they are being taught to use their right and left hand alike in the making of these drawings. In this department I saw various designs for wall-decoration which had been painted by the boys and others, in the course of completion, both in Oriental and European styles, and stencilling, too, formed a part of their education. Furniture of every description abounded in the shops where woodwork is taught, and was such as to make me envious to possess much of it. shops where woodwork is taught, and was such as to make me envious to possess much of it. The fancy work done in brass, silver, and copper was excellent, and though done by youths of tender age no fault could be found with either the workmanship or the design. The commoner objects of practical utility, such as water cans, pails, etc., appeared to be of a most durable kind, and I also saw both a lady's and gentleman's bicycle which had been made by these pupils, and which would compare favorably with those turned out by well-known firms. I must not omit to mention the saddlery desartment where the known firms. I must not omit to mention the saddlery department, where the work which is done can be relied upon to the same extent as that done by the other departments, or to the foundry, which has recently been added, and which, though only a small one, has proved of great advantage to the pupil-propring are.

ngineers.
In conclusion, let me say that these workhops are not only worth a visit to see the
work which is being-garried out in them, but that they are deserving of being encouraged by the public purchasing the various articles which they turn-out and in which the purchaser will not be disappointed.

Lord Cromer, in referring to these workshops, says:—In 1904, the expenditure amounted to L.E. 8,200. The receipts—including L.E. 1,000 due for work in course of progress, but not yet paid for—amounted to L.E. 3,500. There can be no objection to the workshop executing private orders, provided the prices charged are not such as to compete unfairly with the various trades. But it is essential that, in fraining the organisation, the commercial should not be allowed to predominate over the industrial side of the system. So long as the Government grant was only just sufficient to maintain the workshop, there was a manifest risk that this danger would be incurred. The Government grant has been increased by about L.E. 4,300. The workshop will only, in case onecessity, re-draw its receipts from the Treasury. It cannot be too clearly understood that the main object which the Government seeks to attain, in creating this and similar institutions, is not to make money, but to afford such instruction as will enable the pupils to become skilled artisans, and to gain their livelihood in after life.

Another point of importance calls for some Lord Cromer, in referring to these workshops

skilled artisans, and to gain their livelihood in after life.

Another point of importance calls for some remarks. The basis of the system of instruction inaugurated at the workshop is that, by the addition of artisans, practice should be allowed to predominate over theory. During the first year of attendance, there was no difficulty in enforcing this principle; the work for season 1905.

of the pupils had, of necessity, to be mainly manual Even if they had understood theory, they would not have been in a position t apply it. But in 1904, when the institution ed upon the second year of its existence tive demand appears to have ariser gst the pupils themselves for more theore an active

entered upon the second year of its existence, an active demand appears to have arisen amongst the pupils themselves for more theoretical, and less practical, teaching. This was manifested more particularly amongst those who were engaged in metal work, which consists largely in making the component parts of engines. It is true that every moderately competent fitter in Egypt is likely to find himself, sooner or later, in charge of an engine of some sort, for the supply of engine hands in the country cannot, for a long time to come, keep pace with the demand. But Johnson Pasha very truly remarks: "As the raison d'être of the workshops is to create artisans, properly so called, and not engineers, it is absolutely necessary to refrain from much theoretical instruction until a considerable degree of manual skill has been attained."

This institution has to contend with a difficulty which is generally encountered in this country whenever professional-or technical instruction is afforded. Directly the pupils have acquired a sufficient amount of skill or knowledge to enable them to gain ever so small a wage, they are inclined to abandon the course of instruction. "There has been some necessity," Johnson Pasha writes, "to put pressure on parents and guardians to insure regular attendance; boys supposed to be sick have been found to be earning wages outside." Mohamed Suleiman Pasha, owing to whose liberality and public spirit an industrial school had been established at Abou-Tig, has drawn attention to the same difficulty as that encountered by Johnson Pasha at Cairo: the School to acquire thorough proficiency in their various crafts. Johnson Pasha, however, says that the tendency to abandon the course of training prematurely, "diminishes as the boys grow older, and come gradually to appreciate the value of the training they receive."

Both Mohamed Suleiman Pasha and Johnson Pasha have suggested that, in order to check this tendency, it might be as well te exempt from military service those boys who receive a satisfactor

rasin have suggested that, in order to check this tendency, it might be as well to exempt from military service those boys who receive a satisfactory certificate after having completed the whole course of training. The Recruiting Law will probably have to be recast before long. When this is done it would appear that this suggestion is well worthy of consideration.

SPORT AND PLAY.

ALEXANDRIA SPORTING CLUB.

THIRD SUMMER MEETING.

The following are the handicaps for the 3rd

The following are the handicaps for the 3rd Summer Meeting:

Liont-Weight Handicap (1st day).—Mr. E. Karam's Leijpse, 8.7, and Bohème, 8.2; Ishaek Bey Hussein's Shahrour, 9.5, and Rapid, 9.7; Saleh Bey Yaghen's Mashkour, 10.4; Moharrem Pasha Chemin's Mizzaud, 11.0; Khalil Pasha Khayat's Sadik, 10.2, and Latiff, 9.12; Mr. A. J. Sursock's Boule de Neige, 10.9.

A. J. Sursock's Boule de Neige, 10.9.

A. J. Michaelides' Mashkour, 10.4; Moharrem Pasha Chemin's Mizzaud, 11.7; And Mizzaud, 8.11; Baron J. E. de Menasce's Chance, 9.5; Omar Bey Sultan and Ahmed Bey Bakri's

9.5; Omar Bey Sultan and Ahmed Bey Bakri' Florence, 10.7; Capt. G. Gillson's Brennus 11.0; Prince Omar Pasha Toussoun's Fahd 9.12, and Mouftakhar, 10.0.

HANDICAP LAWN-TENNIS TOURNAMENT:

The events to be competed for are: men's singles and doubles, ladies' singles and doubles, and mixed doubles. If there are less than four entries in any of the double events or six in any of the single events these events will not be held.

be held.

The entries should be addressed to Mr. Oswald J. Finney, Union Club, Alexandria. No entries will be received after the 9th inst. The order of play and handicaps will be posted at the Sporting Club on 11th inst.

The entrance fee for each player will be P.T. 25. Only members of the A.S.C. may enter.

The matches will be decided by the best of three sets. All the matches are to be played off within the limits of time appointed by the secretary.

Any set of players wishing to play off a tournament match will have the right to play before other members waiting for a court. Any matter of dispute should be referred to the secretary, to be decided by the tennis committee.

The handicaps will be settled by the tennis committee.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE To the Editor of the Edyptian Gazette.

Dear Sir,—With reference to some correspondence, which has been recently appearing in your columns on the subject of pigeon shooting, I beg to inform you that no pigeon shooting will take place on the Sporting Club grounds nor under the auspices of the club.—Vance taithfully grounds nor under Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR S. PRESTON,
Hon. Secretary

Hon. Secretary, A.S.C. Alexandria, 7th June.

ALEXANDRIA SWIMMING CLUB.

The annual general meeting will be held at the Eastern Telegraph Co., Ltd., (by kind per mission of the superintendent), on Friday next, 9th inst., at 9 p.m., to receive report and balance-sheet for 1904 and to elect officers, etc.

CRICKET.

A. C. C. v. MR, HENLEY'S XI. This natch was commenced on Saturda 3rd inst., and ended in a win for Mr. Henley XI. For E.T.C. Mr. Thurston took six wieke

for 38 runs. Scores :—
A. G. C.
Mr. H.B. Carver, st. Hanley, b. Thurston K. L. Macaulay, b. Thurston...
H. P. Carver, c. Lees, b. Thurston.
K. P. Birley, b. Byrne nt, b. Byrne F. A. De Ro F. A. De Rougemont, G. C. Foster, b. Thurs , u. c. roster, b. Thurston.
B. Tabor, c. Aubrey, b. Thurston
H. S. Jobb, c. and b. Thurston
S. J. Dawson, b. Byrne
W. Lucas, not out...
A. N. Other

Total... 2nd Innings.

Mr. H. P. Carver, c. Henley, b. Lees...
,, G. C. Foster, c. Scarth, b. Blythman
,, K. P. Birley, c. and b. Cheesman ...
,, S. J. Dawson, not out ...

Extras...

Total for 3 wkts...

MR. HEBLEY'S XI.
G. N. Cheesman, b. H.B. Carver...
C. Scarth, b. H. P. Carver, ...
A. Mustard, c. H.P. Carver, b. H.
B. Carver...
M. Blythman, c. and b. H.B. Carver.
C. Aubray run out Mr. G. N. Chees H. Healey, b. Dawson... ... E. G. Heuley, c. and b. Dawson... F. Thurston, b. Lucas... ... P. G. Byrne, c. Dawson, b. H. B. Carver ...

J. R. Lees, l.b.w. b., De Rougemont.
G. B. Harvey, not out...

TROTTER EGYPTIEN

La troisième journée de courses aura lieu le

La troisième journée de courses aura lieu le 22 juin. Les prix seront au total de P.T. 17,000. Voici le programme:

1ère Course.—Poney Handicap. P.T. 1,000 (700-300 · Pour poneys n'excédant pas 1m38 de hauteur. Distance 3 tours de piste, minimum 1,800m. environ. Epreuve unique. Entrée P.T. 150.

P.T. 150.

2me Course.—Omnium Handicap. P.T. 2,000
(1,200-500-300). (Dans le cas où il n'y aurait
que 4 chevaux ou moins d'inscrits il n'y aurait

pas de 3me prix).
Pour chevaux de tous pays dont le temps Four caevant us was pays done in the pour le km. n'a pas été meilleur que 1 40° et Egypte.

Tout cheval qui n'a pas déjà couru dan

one course ordinaire, ne pourra prendre part à cette course. Distance 3 tours de piste, gagner 3 épreuves. Entrée P.T. 200.

2 épreuves. Entrée P.T. 200.

3me Coursa.—Grand Championnat International. P.T. 12,000 (8,000, 2,000, 1,200, 800). Pour chevaux de tous pays. Distance 4 tours de piste. Gagner deux épreuves.

(Cette course n'aura lieu que s'il y a au moins 6 engagements). Entrée P.T. 800.

4me Course.—Egyptian Handicap. P.T. 2,000 (1,200, 500, 300). Dans le cas où il n'y aurait que 4 inscriptions il n'y aura pas de 3me prix.

me prix.

Handicap pour chevaux arabes et indigènes. Distance 5 tours de piste minimum. Epreuve unique. Entrée P.T., 200.

Les conditions générales des courses sont :— Les courses sont soumises au Règlement du

Trotter Egyptien.
Les inscriptions seront closes le 15 juin à 4h. p.m., et devront être adressées avec le montant des entrées au Secrétaire du Trotter Egyptien, M. Charles Della Marra, Rond-Point, ex-Velodrome, Alexandrie.

ax Veiourome, Alexandris.

Le mesurage des Poneys n'ayant pas de certificat aura lieu le 16 juin de 6-8h. 1/2 du matin sur la piste du Trotter Egyptien.

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Place de Comptable pour un employé con-naissant les langues du pays et parfaitement l'arabe. OFFRES

Places de commis aux écritures sont offert dans une maison de Nouveautés (très impo tante) de la ville.

N.B.—Pour tous renseignements s'adresser soit directement, soit par lettre au Siège Socia de la Société, Rue Mosquée Attarine No.21. Le Seorétariat est ouver les Lundi, Meroredi et Vendredi de 7 h. 1/2 à 8 h. 1/2 du soir. Les insertions ci-dessus sont faites gratuite ment par les soins de la Société et seuls, les sociétaires peuvent en bénéficier.

CIGARES de la HAVANE

de provenance directe et de toutes les meilleures marques

Nicolas G Sabbag IMPORTATEUR GENERAL FOURN SSEUR DE S.A LE KHEDIVE tons les grands Clubs et Hôtels d'Egypt 2—Rue de la Gare du Caire—2

*ALEXANDRIE
légraphique: SABBAG, ALEXANDRIS
Téléphone No. 559.

PARLIAMENT SUPPLANTED BY THE

The fact that the thinking has to be done by individuals leads, in the case of all Parliaments, to the existence of a number of persons called Ministers, who either do the thinking or get it done for them by other individuals of greater intelligence (writes Sir Martin Conway in the "Nineteenth Century"). The official thinkers, meeting together, form the Cabinet or Council of Ministers, or whatever it may be called. Every crowd has to have such a council, as a club or society has to have an executive committee.

so called. Every crowd has to have such a council, as a club or society has to have an excontive committee.

Now, if this council does not exceed in number the maximum which can meet round a table, each person present having the opportunity to speak in a conversational manner whilst all can hear, it will fulfil its purpose as a crowd-brain; but if the numbers exceed that limit, your executive committee or cabinet will forthwith in turn become a crowd inespable of deliberation, and itself dependent again upon some individual or individuals to think for it.

This is exactly what has happened in recent days with the English Cabinet. A century ago its numbers were small enough for the individuality of each member to be maintained, and the personalities of each and all of them to have effect. But now the Cabinet is so large that this is no longer possible. It is a little crowd, possessed, therefore, of all, the growd-characteristics, chief amongst which is the desire for power and an instinctive hestility, to all other crowds.

all other crowds.

Fundamentally, the Cabinet is hostile to the House of Commons. It continuously strives, and with success, to appropriate to itself the powers which properly belong to the House of Commons. It supplants the House of Commons as a deliberative assembly; it has practically taken away from it the power of refusing supplies, or of debating whatever subjects it pleases; in fact, in the course of a century, it has wrought an absolute revolution in our whole constitutional system. Nothing but the phrases remain—the facts are all changed.

HELLENISM IN EGYPT.

The Greek element is very strong in the commerce of Egypt, as we have already observed, but it is not perhaps generally recognised that it is the Greeks who carry on the retail trade of the Nile Valley, and who penetrate even to the smallest villages. They sell articles of food which come from abroad, and really do a great deal towards helping to civilise the Sudanese tribes. After the battle of Omdurman Greek traders followed in the track of Kitchener's army and spread to El Obeid and into Kordofan, where they found and reported traces of many of the victims who were massacred when Mr. Gladstone handed over the Upper Nile to barbatism. They have crossed Africa from Lake Albert Nyanza to the Zambesi and the Congo but what is most remarkable, about these men is that they can turn their hands to lanything, and become agriculturists or intel-keepers with equal facility in the strategest places, if they see their profit. The Government of Egypt has acknowledged the service the Greek traders are doing as pioneers in opening up the country, and, for their part, the Greeks recognise that they we everything to the Government, which by restoring peace and law, has made it possible for trade and commerce to be carried on in the interior of Africa. It will be as well to keep an eye on these wandering traders, for their knowledge of what is going on in the most distant places should be of service in assertaining the actual trend of native thought among the Sudanese, (From "The Globe.")

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For special directions everyone should read "The Ills of Life," a copy of which counts such bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggiets as five shill be per hottle or six bottles for everyone shallings. So the state of the peruna is for sale or shill be per hottle or six bottles for everyone shallings. So the state of the peruna is for sale of the peruna in the per

ale druggiet will supply the retail drug trade in Ale

MAX PISCHER,

AVIS

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13 14 15 16 17	Waziriah Fédah Bessendilah		Nord,	1075 719 905 400 600	35½ 35 38½ 47 44	Kafr Cheikh	

Pour prendre part à l'adjudication, les soumissionnaires devront déposer aux caissant les controls un cautionnement équivalant au 5 % du prix de mise en vente.

Des l'adjudication d'un lot, l'acheteur sers teun à parfaire son vensement de 5 % du de mise en vente au 10 % du prix auquel le lot aura été adjugé.

L'acheteur devra compléter un cautionnement équivalant au 20 % du prix adjugé, à la cription de l'acte de vente, qui aura lieu avant la prise de possession des terres.

La superficie respective des lots portés sur le tableau est à 10 % près de la superficie

Pour tout renseignement supplémentaire, voir le cahier des charges qui sera à la disposition du public au Siège Social de la Société.

Alexandrie, le 24 Mai 1905.

L'Administrateur Directsur. 26011-8°-4

NILE GAUGE READINGS.

| A880UAN RESERVOIL | A880 46.94 46.79 45.44 45.94 11. 8 11.15 Wadi Halfa, -June 6th, 1905 0 94. BERBER. June 6th 1905 0.91.

", , , 1904 1.49.
White Nies.—The Reading at Duem on May 20th was 0.12 as compared with 0.14 on the BLUE NILE,—At Rosaires on May 27th the Nile gauge registered 0 p. 42 k. and on the se day last year it registered 0 p. 70 k.

BATHS OF YVERDON.

SWITZERLAND.

phurons Water containing Sodium.

Gont, Screens and the Throat, etc.

rom Air-les-Baine Green Constant

AIN-ZAHALTA AND AIN-SOFAR. HOTEL VICTORIA.

CHRONIQUE JUDICIAIRE

COUR D'APPEL MIXTE

JEU DE BOURSE ET SPÉCULATION

La dame Cavafy avait actionné Petrocchicos en paiement de £ 210 en vertu de deux reconnaissances, dont Petrocokinos en contestati pas la-signature, mais qu'il refusait de payer sous prétexte que cette dette provensit de pertes subies en spéculant à la Bourse et qu'étant simple employé de 8 livres par mois et n'ayant pas d'autre ressource personnelle, il s'agissait d'un jou problie pâr la loi. Le tribunal en a jugé différemment et prononcé qu'en l'espèce il ne s'agissait pas d'un simple jou ou pari sur les fluctuations des cours, mais d'une opération sérieuse, comme il résulte de la correspondance échangée entre parties.

Petrocokinos ayant fait appel de ce jugement, la Cour dans son addience de ce matin confirme purement et simplement la sentence des premiers juges.

Les principaux motifs invoqués par la Cour sont qu'aucune disposition de la loi égyptienne nannalle les marchés dreme. Pour que de tels marchés puissant être annulés, il faut qu'il y ait eu des manceures dos les part du courtier; ce qui n'est pas le cas en l'espèce.

L'Affaire de la Cie du Canal de Suez Nous lisons dans les derniers journaux de

Pans:

"M. Charles de Lesseps a été entendu, hier,
par M. le juge Leydet. Il s'est plaint d'avoir été,
depuis trop longtemps, en butte aux menaces
de M. Paulin Sylvan, avocat au Caire, qui en

vent à sa vie.

"M. Paulin Sylvan continue à prétendre que la première liste des fondateurs de la Compagnie du Canal de Suez a été modifiée et que des noms ont été supprimés. De ce fait, plusieurs personnes auraient été lésées dans leurs intérêts. L'avocat du Caire avait envoyé, dans ce sens, à la Chambre des députés, une

leurs intérêts. L'avocat du Caire avait envoyé, dans ce sens, à la Chambre des députés, une pétition qui a été rejetée.

"M. de Lesseps a apporté au magistrat instructeur des documents pour réduire à néant les assertions de son trop vindicatif adversaire."

M. Paulin Sylvan est connu au Caire où il se trouvait il y a quatre ans avant de rentrer à Paris. On lui doit même plusiers articles sur la Compagnie du Canal publiés dans la presse locale.

Une demarche de la Chambre de commerce

La Chambre de commerce internationale a écrit au ministère des Finances pour lui recomnander le vœu le l'Union des entrepreneurs, qui demandent que lorsque des oppositions sont faites par des tiers au paiement du monsont lattes par des tiers au paiement du mon-tant de travave axécutés pour le compte du gouvernement, celui ci ne retienne que la son-ne suffisante à astisfaire éventuellement l'op-posant et à se libérer du surplus, au lieu de la pratique courante d'après laqualle, pour une saisie minine, on retarde le paiement de som-mes importantes.

Les chemins de fer et la navigation

Un de nos confrères indigènes assure qu'un Un de nos conferes indigenes assure qu'un arrangement serait intervenu entre l'administration des chemins de fer et la Compagnie de Kom-Ombo, d'après lequel la première accorderait à l'autre précitée, pendant une période de vingt ans, une réduction de 25% sur le prix de transport, à la condition que tous les transports de la Société soient effectués par chemin de fer.

DELEGATION MUNICIPALE

(Communication Officielle)

La Délégation Municipale s'est réunie le 6 juin 1905 à 5 h. p.m. sous la présidence de Mr.

juin 1905 à 5 h. p.m., sous la présidence de Mr. Amb. A. Ralli.
Présents: M.M. P. Fenderl, Mansour Bey Youssef, Soliman Bey Abani, G. Zorvudachi, Dr. G. Valensin, Dr. Schless Bey, mæmbes, W. P. Chataway, administrateur, I. Sedky Bey, H. Bindernazel.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

Le marché reste lourd par suite de fassement. On clôture faible et en baisse.

La Banque Nationale fiéchit de 28 à 27 13/16, l'action Crédit Foncier de 825 à 822, la Banque d'Athènes de 125 1/4 à 125, la Nungovich de 9 1/4 à 9 1/16 et l'Angle-American Nile de 5 13/16 à 5 11/16.

Sur les petites valeurs le même recul se profisie l'Iuvestment tombe de 1 3/4 à 1 5/8, et la Salt and Soda de 36/9 à 35/9.

Contrairement à la tenidance genérale, la Béhéra remonte de 44 3/4 à 45/1/4, les Estates de 15/16 à 1 et les Privilégiées Tramiways de 152-1/2 à 153.

ways de 1521/2 à 153.

Les affaires ont été clairsemées et la ten-dance demeure indécise.

EXPORT MANIFESTS.

For PORT-SAID and MERSINA, by the S.S.
"El-Kahira", sailed on the 27th May:
Various, 3,865 bags rios, 100 bags sugar, 903
bags anions, 200 bags flour, 10 bags beans,
20 bags soap, 44 packages coffee, 16 packages skins, 22 packages vegetables, 16 packages mats, 3,576 packages sundries

For PIRÆUS and CONSTANTINOPLE, by the S.S. "Ismailieh", sailed on the 31st

May:
Various, 2,282 bags rice, 1,591 bags onions,
55 bags natron, 100 bags soda, 131 bags
henna, 354 packages vegetables, 155 packa-

Pour LA SYRIE, par le bateau fr. "Equateur"

parti le 1er juin : S. Petsaly, 10 cais. savon A. Diacaki, 15 barils olives, 6 barils vin Divers. 3 colis divers

Pour MARSEILLE, par le bateau françai "Portugal", parti le 2 juin : POUR MARSEILLE

creries, 156 cais. sucre raffiné i Moh. Rai, 50 cais. œufs Sucreries, 156 cais. sucre raffine Ali Moh. Rai, 50 cais. curfs H. Haks, 25 cais. curfs A. Gasser, 44 colis sacs vides B. J. Courry & Co., 570 sacs fives Vasdeki fr., 500 sacs oignons Divers, 220 colis divers F. C. Baines & Co., 208 be G. Francer & Co. 348

208 balles coton G. Frauger & Co., B. Barki, B. Barki, J. Planta & Co., R. & O. Lindemann, W. Getty & Co., Peel & Co Mohr & Fenderl, 157 Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd, Choremi, Benachi & Co., 90

1.475 balles coton POUR LE HAVRE Choremi, Benachi & Co., Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd, 50 balles coton 25 "

A. Alby, 10 barils menus
Anglo-Egyptian Bank, 17 balles senné
Pour Dunkerque
G. Frauger & Co., 15 balles coton

G. Frauger & Co., 15 balles coto Peel & Co., 32 " " Choremi, Benachi & Co., 50 "

75 balles cotor

97 balles cotor POUR BARCELO

POUR BARCELONE
Mohr & Fenderl, 30 balles coton
POUR BORDEAUX
Griva fr., 300 sags gomme
POUR DESTINATIONS DIVERSES
Divers, 2 coils divers

Pour CATANE, par le bateau ital. "Marga rida", parti le 3 juin : Pellerano, 618 tonnes vienx fer

Pour BRINDISI et TRIESTE, par le bateau autr. "Cleopatra", parti le 3 juin : 39 halles coton

F. C. Baines & Co., E. Mallison & Co., 122 35 G. Riecken

	secrétaire.	H. Bindernagel, 30 ,,
	La Délégation prend connaissance d'une	Sohmid & Co., 31 ",, ,,
	lettre de S.E. le Ministre de l'Intérieur, infor-	J. Planta & Co., 309 ,, / ,,
	mant qu'il a soumis une note au Conseil des	Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd, 430 ,,
	Ministres lui demandant de faire les démarches	Peel & Co., 39 ,,
		Choremi, Benachi & Co., 414
	nécessaires auprès de M.M. les Agents diplo-	30 / (pour Lod
	matiques, en Egypte, à l'effet d'obtenir l'appli-	" " pour nou
	cation des articles 28 et 29 du décret du 9	2,152 balles coton
	juin 1891, portant règlement sur les inscrip-	A. Grioni, 313 sacs oignons
	tions des naissances et décès, en ce qui con-	Herr, 2,053
	cerne leurs nationaux résidant en Egypte.	Gt13:- 1 170
	La Délégation décide de confier à M. Agos-	Sympon 400
	tini la fourniture de 5000 médailles plaques à	Kaniskari a 1 500
	l'occasion du règlement sur les chiens.	37: class 1 010
	Elle émet un avis favorable à un projet	Grine 1000
	élaboré par le Gouvernement tendant à l'ou-	O M Adea mon
	verture durant la nuit des ponts du canal	T M.1-41 105
	Mahmoudieh pour le transit des bateaux.	O T M
	Ces ponts devront être ouverts à tour de rôle	C. L. Mayroscufi, 1,267 ,, ,,
	de façon à éviter toute interruption entre les	Raduan Moh., 499 "
	deux rives du canal en cas d'accident.	A. L. Carasso, 94 sacs gomme
	La Délégation décide la commande à M.	E. Almasy & Co., 221 barils vides
	Plesch de 100 syphons. Elle prend note du con-	P. A. Rombottis, 14 balles peaux
	sentement donné par le Gouvernement au pro-	M. L. Carasso, 3 balles senné
	jet d'expropriation des échèches du Gabbary et	A. Dreher, 202 barils vides
4	de leur transfert dans la localité avoisinante	Dépôt Bière de Graz, 1,180 barils vides
	de leur transiert dans la localite avoisinante du Mex.	P. M. Statirà, 25 balles peaux
		A. G. Monferrato, 225 barils vides
	Les bases du projet seront arrêtées ulté-	D. C. Mitzis, 21 balles peaux
	rieurement. La Délégation prend connaissance	P. Trefili, 19 cages tomates
	des recettes de la Municipalité qui se sont	S. Levy, 183 cages tomates
	élevées du 1er janvier à fin mai 1905 pour le	Sté Riso & Co., 6 balles senné
	budget ordinaire à L.E. 96.322 et pour le	A. Seeger, 5 barils boyaux salés
	budget extraordinaire à L.E. 77.022. Les dé-	A. Frick, 10 barils poisson frais
À	penses pour la même période sont respective-	R. Damelio, 19 cages tomates
	ment de L.E. 61.792 et L.E. 10000.	Bonded Stores, 9 cais. curiosités
	La séance est levée à 7 h, 1/2 p.m.	Divers, 26 colis divers

MOUVEMENT MARITIME

DU PORT D'ALEXANDRIB

ARRIVÉES

Glasgow; 14 j. 1/2, vap. autr. Dunav, cap. Tianich, ton. 2492, à Giurassevich.

Tjuin

Mersine et Port-Said; 17 h, vap. ang. El

Kahira, cap. Silvestri, ton. 848, à la Khedivial Mail.

vial Mail.

Batoum et Constantinople ; 3 j. 1/2, vap. russe
Sviet, cap. Kamenga, ton. 965, à la Cie
Russe.

DÉPARTS 6 juin

Port-Saïd et Chypre ; vap. ang. Esperanza, cap.

Fore-said et Unypre; yap, ang. aspenanz, cap. Berry.
Trébiconde ; vap. ott. Alexandros, cap. Pittas.
Syrie ; vap. ang. Royal Prince, cap. Cline, avec uné partie de la cargaison de provenance.
Beyrouth ; vap. ott. Salonique, cap. Vrihoropoulos.
Constantinople ; vap. ang. Bellerby, cap.Olsen, sur lest.

Candie; nav. de guerre ang. Juno, cap. Cristian

AVIS

M. Auguste Faraut, désirant se retirer des ffaires, a l'honneur d'informer le public qu'il èdera au plus offrant son matériel et sa clien-

tèle.

Le matériel se compose de landaux, coupés, vis-k-vis, victorias, voitures de luxe pour mariages européens et indigènes, fourgon de la Poste Française, combious, chevaux, harnais, participation dans les pompes funèbres, atelier de marchelle de la consenie de la consenie

de marcenalierie.

Les amateurs peuvent visiter sur place tout
ce matériel et l'acquérir soit par un achat pur
et simple, soit au moyen d'une société par

etion.

Déduction faite des frais et pertes de toute nature, mortalité de chevaux, réparations des harnais et des voitures, loyer, personnel et droits municipaux, il reste un bénéfice annuel net de fcs 30,000. 26090-3x-1

Administration des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat et des Telegraphes

AVIS

Le Conseil d'Administration a l'honneus Le Conseil d'Administration à l'honneur de porter à l'a connaissance du public qu'il recevra jusqu'au lundi 26 juin 1905, à midi des offres pour la fourniture de 5.000 mètres carrés de pierre volcanique de Naples, suivant les clauses et conditions du Cahier des charcarres us personal des charges, dont on pent-obtenir un exemplaire au Bureau de M. l'Inspecteur des Magasins à Gabbary (Alexandrie) et au Service Central des Magasins à Boulak (Caire)—Cautionnement

dasbary (Auandas Boulak (Unite)
das Magasina B Boulak (Unite)
provisoire LE 50.

Les offres devront être accompagnées d'une
fauille de papier timbré de 30 Millièmes.
Elles seront adressées par la poste sous pli
recommandé à: Monsieur le Président Chemins de fer de l'Etat Caire, et sous double
enveloppe, l'intérieure portant la suscription
suivante: "Offre pour Pierre de Naples pour
""aitoun"
""aree pas à accepter l'offre

a plus basse ni à donner suite aux soumis-sions présentées, et il se réserve le droit de diviser la commande. Le Caire, le 5 juin 1905.

26089-1

STOCKS AND SHARES

Closing Prices, to-day at 1 p.m.

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BAILWAYS & TRAMWAYS.	
Fos. — Basse-Egypte Fonds	125
Let. 13 - Delta Light	108
Delta Light Def	144
, 9 — Payoum	-
26 1 Keneh-Assouan	
Fos. 153 — Alexandria Trams	480
Let. 7 2 Ramleh Railway	347
Furnished by Reid & Bernard 10, St.	Marks
Buildings, Alexandria, and Sharia Kasr	el-Nil,
Cairo, who undertake the sale and pure	hase of
Stocks and Shares, on the local Boun	se and
also on the London Stock Exchange. 4	

BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

CONTRATS

Fluctuations de 9h.30 à 1h

Cotons F.G.F.Br.

Dana la matinée; prix plus haut pour juillet
tal. 14 1/8 à —/—; plus bas pour juillet
14 —/— à —/—.

Graines de coton

Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour
juin F.T. 61 —/— : plus bas pour
juin 6.0 25/40 à —/—.

Remarqües

(De Midi à lb. p.m.)

Coton — I e faiblesse a continué et à le

(De Midi à lh. p.m.)

Coton.—La faiblesse a continué et à la clôture il y a su encore recul, tant sur le juillet que sur le novembre. La petite spéculation a trop de marchandies sur le dos es él'on craint l'effet de ses réalisations le jour où elle

craint l'enet de ses reausations le jour où elle voudra sortir.

Grnines de coton.—Le calme a prédominé et la séance a fiui en baisse ultérieure; mais le marché est sensible et la moindre bonne nouvelle du dehors raffermirait les cours.

Pèves.—Nullité complète.

Bourse Khédiviale, le 6 juin 1905.

COTONS

copie de la dépêche DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE
ASSOCIATION
à la
LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués es jour à la Bourse Khédi-iale à 9h. 45 a.m.)
Thal 13 27/392 lavraison Juillet
13 19/32 ... Août
12 13/16 ... Novambre
12 13/16 ... Novambre
13 19/16 ... Jauvier

Marohé quiet
Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal
antars 2,288

(Cours pratiqués os jour à la Bourse Khédi-riale à 12h.45 p.m.)
Tal. 13 15/16 Livraison Juillet
13 15/8
12 13/16 Novembre
12 21/32 Janvier
Marché steady

MARCHE DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

7 juin 1905.—(11h.55 a.m.)

Cotons — Clôture du marché du 6 juin
rès peu d'affăires, tendance à baisser.

Très peu d'affaires, tendance à baisser.

REURINES

Pair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good

Fair et Good : Irréguliers

HAUTH-BRUTPTE ET PAYOUM

Fair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good

Fair et Good : Irréguliers

2ma qualité, 1re qualité, extra : Irréguliers

LANOVICH

2ma qualité, 1re qualité, extra : Irréguliers

2me qualité, 1re qualité, extra : Irréguliere Btat du marché de ce jour, cot. : Situation

Rtat du marché de ce jour, cot.: Situation calme et sans changement.
Les arrivages de ce jour se chiffrent par cantars 890 contre indine jour l'aumée précédente cantars — Même tenue
Disponible Heat Mit-Afifi—luvariable Hierard Hante-Egypte.—Sans changement Riem
Hierard Hante-Egypte.—Sans changement Riem
Hierard Hante-Egypte. —Sans changement Riem
Heat-Calmes, mais souteaus
Cualité Seide.—Cond. Saha P.T. 105 à 110

"Bébéra: " " 100 à 106
Frece.—En demande
Saide.—Hausse 93/40
Fragouse: disponible : Hausse P.T. 110/40
Qualité Saide. Cond. Saha P.T. 88 à 90
Lentilles.—Fermes

Permes: Rien Cond. Saha P.T. 110 à 115

Orges.—Sans changement Cond.Saha P.T. 52 à 56 Mais.—Soutenu
Disponible: Rien
Cond. Saha P.T. 90 à 92

OIGNONS Arrivages de ce jour sacs 1861—cantars 745 prix P.T. a — cond. franco-wagon contre même jour en 1904, can. 80

Les prix suivants ont êté pratiqués ce jour C.M.B. (BASSE-EGYPTE)

Province Béhéra
Damanhour. — De P.T. 150 à 2271
Province Garbial
Kafr-Zayat. — De P.T. 250 à 2672
Tantah — " , 550 , 2672
SEPUION DES

SECTION DES GRAINES ET CERRALES
PRIX PRANCO-STATION: DISPONIBLE TICKET
Graines de coton Affi P.T. 59 — A P.T. —
Haute-Egypte 57 7 1/2 ... —
Prese Saidi
"Fayoumi "61/4 ... —

AGE

ments de l'Alexandria

Prodoce Association.

GHENDRS DE PER

tons ... S/B 131

unes de coton... sec 2942

Saidi

Behéra 1

Behéra 1 ARRIVAGES du mercredi 7 juin 1905 Documents de l'"Alexandria General BARQUE 210 70

143

s jour en 1904 :

septembre 6,455,538 CONTRATS, (11h.55 a.m.)
de la Bourse de Minet-el-Bassal

COURTRAITS, (1111.00 a.m.)
Cours de la Bourse de Minet-el-Bass
ston F.G.F.Br.
Novembre...N.R. Tal. 12 13/16 à — Novambre...N.R. Tal. 12 13/16 à —
Janvier ... 12 9/16 ...
Maris ... 12 9/16 ...
Maris ... 12 9/16 ...
Maris ... 13 16/16 ...
Juillet ... 13 15/16 ...
Graines de coton
N.D.J. ...N.R. P.T. 60 10/40 à —
Juin ... 60 5/40 ...
Juillet ... 60 5/40 ...
Frose Sciold
Bept. Out ... N.R. P.T. 87 — à —

Sept-Oet. ... NR. P.T. 87 — A ...

REMARQUES

Cotons: Nouvelle récolte.—Le novembre a débuté à 12 7/8, mais ne tarde pas à tomber à 12 27/82 vendeurs. Pas d'entrain.

Récolte actuelle.—Le premier cours du juillet à ét à 1/82 | les affaires pourtant sont rares et la tendance plutôf faible. Be effet; plus tard on fiéchit jusqu'à 13 27/82, pour reprendre à 13 15/16.

Graines de coton: Nouvelle récolta.—Le nouvelle récolts actuelle.—Le, juin a ouvert à E.T. 60 1/4; marché soutanu.

Fécces Saidé: Nouvelle récolte.—Sans affaires.

Exteriour

Dépêches particulières du 6 juin 1905 PRODUITS ÉGYPTIENS

Coton: Etat du Marché — Calme Disp. —Bourrés: 7 1/8 (1/16 de baisse)
Fluires Juin: 6 47/64 (6/64 de baisse)
Liverpool
Graines de coton. —Calmes
Frees. — Soutenues

Graines de coton.—Plus faciles

Graines de coton. Souten COTON AMERICAIN

LIVERPOOL

Puturs juil.-août: 4.44 (; points de baisse)

,, oct-nov.: 4.43 (7 points de baisse)

Disponible: 4.61 (4 points de baisse)

MRW-YORK
Middling Ulpland: 8.50 (sans changement)
Futurs jul.: 7.96 (2 points de baisse)
, cot.: 8.04 (1 point de baisse)
Arrivages da jour, balles 24,000
Contre même jour, l'année dernière, ball .300

TELEGRAMME. HAVAS

BOURSE du 6 juin 1905 DES VALEUES À TERME, CLOTURE COUBS DES VALEURS À TREMES, CI
PARIS
Rente Française 3 % Fr.
Actions de Sues Lota Turos.
Turo Unifié.
Datra Sanish
Turo Unifié.
Datra Sanish
Turo Unifié.
Datra Sanish
Turo Unifié.
Datra Sanish
Banque d'Athènes, nouvelles actions 99 82 4490 — 135 50 88 97 106 20 100 95 820 — 91 55 128 -86 40 Somowice ... 25 18)
Shangs art Londres ... 25 18)
Sours N 3 disponible ... 25 18)
Sours N 3 divrable le 4 de mars ... LONDRISS ... £ 90 %
Boomptes ... £ 90 %
Recomptes ... £ 92 % 25 18

CERBAL MARKET

ROD EL FARAG (NATIONAL BANK'S SHOONAH) YESTERDAY'S F
Wheat, Tugari... Ard. P.T.

Middling

Mawani...

Shami...

Bears 105 to P.T. 106 108 " " 112 115 " " 118 Lentils. 87 110 Barley, Tuguri... "
Barley, Tuguri... "
Shami ... "
Hamawi... "
Bhami ... "
Rafia ... " 72 78 — — 95 98 95 140 73 175 Helba... Wheat ... Ard. Beans !! Lentils !!

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Londori cheque.

3m. bank paper.

3m. bank paper.

3m. bouse paper.

3m. bank paper.

Germany chegue.

Germany chegue.

Germany chegue.

Telaisa chegue.

Vienna & Trieste chegue.

Constantingole chasque.

"Less one per mille broke 477 } 888 ± 407 — 89 ± *

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

CLOSING REPORTS Inverpool, June 6, 12.55 p.m. day... ... bales 7,010

Bgyptian Saidi Beans new (per 480 lbs.) 29 3 Arnveals from Egypt S.S. "Pavia" 1561 bales of cotton. LONDON, June 6.
7) 90 ‡
ified . ‡ 105 Consols (July) ... Egyptian Unified Private Discount m bill . Spot Cotton. Cable transfers Private discount (8 month bills)
Bar Silver (per ox d.).

Consols (July)
Rio Tinto ...

Rio Tinto ...

Railway ...

Railway ...

Railway ...

Railway ...

I Tarkiah Unified ...

I Tarkiah Bank ...

National Bank ...

National Bank ...

National Bank ...

I Railway ...

I Railway ...

I Railway ...

I Railway ...

I Tarkiah Unified ...

I Tarkiah Unified

Lota Turea. PARIS, June 1 136 Orédit Lyonnais 1093 Otéoman Bank. 612 Cheques on London. 325.18 Sugar White No. 3 (June) 34 Orédit Poncier Egyptian 818 Banqua d'Athènas 127 Land Bank of Egypt 230

PARIS. June

SHARE LIST SSUED BY THE "ASSOCIATION DES COURTIERS ES VALEURS D'ALEXANDRIE".

VALBURS D'ALEXARDRIS |
Clôture d'aujourd'hui à 12h.45 p.m.
Agrie. Bank of Egypt Lat. 13 1½ å — 2 |
Nat. Bank of Egypt Lat. 13 1½ å — 2 |
Nat. Bank of Egypt ... 27 1½ ... 26 1½ |
Reyptian Delta Rail ... 12 1½ ... 13 — 12 |
Way ex. 0. ... 12 1½ ... 13 — 13 — 14 |
May ex. 0. ... 12 1½ ... 13 — 14 |
Nat. Bank of Egypt Lat. 15 1½ ... 5 — 5 |
Banx du Caire... Fos. 6 ... 5 — 14 |
Bourse Khédiviale Lat. 28 å ... 14 |
Bourse Khédiviale Lat. 29/8 ... 45 |
Bourse Khédiviale Lat. 29/8 ... 29/8 ... 24/8 |
Anglo-Egyptian Market ... 12 |
Nat. 20/8 ... 24/8 ... 24/8 ... 24/8 |
Nat. 20/8 ... 24/8 ... 24/8 ... 24/8 ... 24/8 |
Nat. 20/8 ... 24/

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DES COURTIERS EN MARCHANDISES (Service special)
DEPECHE D'OUVERTURE
LIVERPOOL, 10h. a.m.

Américain Puturs : juil.-août : 4.46 oot.-nov. : 4.45

DERNIERE HEURE (Clottere de la Bourse Khédiviale 1h. p.m.) Cours de l'Association, des Courtiers en Marchandiese Coton F.G.F.Br. Novembre ..N.R. Tal. 12 25/32 h = 13/16

Marvier ... 12 5/8 ... 21/32 Mars ... 12 5/8 ... 21/32 Mars ... 12 25/82 ... 13/16 Juillet ... 15 27/32 ... 7/8 Aodt ... 13 19/32 ... 21/32

OUR PARIS LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

Paris, May 81.

Paris, May 31.

The sun shines brightly to-day, and rude Horeas no longer rages through the streets. The Parisian, always a shivery creature, resoices at the thought that summer has restablished itself. The Bois is in its most enchanting mood, full of vernal splendours, and the chestnut and the plane in the avenues of the city are decked with fairest green. You may count it as the supremest moment of the season, these weeks before the Grand Prix. There is nothing palpitating in the papers: the real life of Lutetia transpires in regions, surreached by the reporter—in the salons of the Champs Elysées and in the Avenue du Bois and in the clubs and open-air meeting-places of society. Everywhere is activity of a places of society. Everywhere is activity of a

Yesterday a most hearty welcome was accorded to the King of Spain in Paris. The chivalry and hospitality which are inherent in the French—and more especially in the Parisian—character made a cordial reception for King Alfonso XIII. a foregone conclusion.

The news of Rodjestvensky's defeat has produced great depression. For weeks past the journals have been adopting an optimistic tone; they had recovered their spirits, and endeavoured to make their readers believe tone; they had recovered their spirits, and endeavoured to make their readers believe that this time the Russian fleet would really be successful. The people with whom I discussed the matter at first expressed incredulity, and, finally, when that position was no longer tenable, exhibited a certain amount of ill humour—the first time that I have noticed this symptom in discussing the war—showing that they were hard hit in their sympathies. The reflections of France at this moment are not particularly happy. She has put her money on the wrong horse, and now she realises it.

In private and public comments on the defeat, to-night, I notice one dominant note; that the war is all over—bar the indemnity. That, perhaps, is presuming too much—the wish is father to the thought—but the evening press clearly regards the verdict of the Korean Straits as the final appeal. "Why go on fighting," they say in a chorus, when there is nothing to gain, except a vast expenditure

othing to gain, except a vast expenditure

Nor must it be assumed that this call for for must to be assumed that this call for peace is purely interested, purely a question of the solid millions of francs which have come out of the French "bas de laine." This people are not strangers to the humanitarian spirit, and they would look with horror on any repetition of the bloody scenes of Liao-yang and Mukdon.

The Cimetière Israëlite, where Baron Alphon de Rothschild was buried, is one of the most curious parts of the great neoropolis built or the gardens once owned by the Jesuit Père Lachaise, confessor of Louis XIV. Besides the Lachaise, confessor of Louis XIV. Besides the tombs of the Rothschilds, it contains those of the Egyptian family of the Foulds, the Singers, and of Rachel, the actress. Quite close to the Jewish graves is the Avenue Casmir-Perier, with the mansoleum of Abelard and Heloise. The tomb of the Rothschilds is marked by a small construction like a chapel, on the inner wall of which is the portrait of Baron James de Rothschild, and the photograph of the bed in which his wife died.

It was incredible that France should think scrionaly of suppressing all its decorations, including that of the Legion of Honor. Envious tongues have spoken lightly of that little piece of ribbon in the button-hole of every second Frenchman. They have asserted that its frequency destroyed its value, and that to be without it was the greater distinction. But that is to take a wrong view altogether. that is to take a wrong view altogether. the holder it was not only an innocent joy, but a real testimony, not too dazzlingly exalted, to his standing. It was almost comparable to the title of Esquire, as against the plain Mr. of the undecorated. Such distinctions may be purely relative, but, especially in a republican comparable to the title of the comparable of the compara undecorated. Such distinctions may be purely relative, but, especially in a republican coun-try, they are fondly treasured. So it is a matter for congratulation that the committee of the Chamber, which had at first favored the abolitionary measure, has substituted forit a proviso of stricter examination for future candidates.

Though the actual construction of the Panama Canal has fallen to American hands, French genius still supplies the motive power. The plan adopted is that thought out by the brain of De Lesseps, and the methods for its realisation are equally French. The working processes are those of a French engineer, and they have within the past few days been explained in detail before the French Academy of Sciences. A lock canal would take four years to construct, and a uniform level canal fifteen. On the recommendation of M. Bunau-Varilla, it has been decided to build the lock canal, and then to transform it into one of a anal, and then to transform it into one of a miform level, without interrupting the regular

In sewerage systems, British engineers have something to teach to the French. For 12 years, now, the City Fathers of the French capital have meditated a great scheme of sewage purification, and a sum of £420,000 has long been earmarked for the purpose. Paris experts favor the double system of septic fosses and bacterial beds, and a visit to the beds treated on these two systems by Dr. Calmetti, of the Lille Pasteur Institute, strengthened their favorable impressions. It is only after the observations of a travelling commission to the sewer outfalls for London, Birmingham, Lords, and Manches

ter, that the Paris Municipality has definitely made up its mind. The septic fosses and the bacterial beds hold the field.

A local newspaper relates an amazing story which most people will probably regard rather as an example of the ben trovato than of strict fact. According to the story, an automobile proceeding from Mantes to Rosny met a herd of fifty horses being led to a neighbouring fair, and stopped so as not to cause a stampede. But the horses seem to have instinctively recognised the rival of their species, and without more ado set on the machine in a body, kicking it to pieces. The chauffeur was with difficulty got out of the melée uninjured.

The "Gaulois" has carried out its referen-dum among playgoers. In thirteen of the principal Paris theatres voting papers were dis-tributed containing three questions, upon which each member of the audience was request-ed to record an opinion. The questions asked were as follows: as follows

(1) At what hour should the performance

(2) At what hour should it finish?
(3) Should the entractes he support (2) At what hour should it miss i
(3) Should the entractes be suppressed or
sduced in length ! If the latter, to what
singth of time?

The process of examining the results of the

length of time ?

The process of examining the results of the poll was begun last evening at the offices of the "Gaulois," in the presence of a number of dramatic authors, critics, and thestrical managers, and late last night 4,750 voting papers had been classified.

Two thousand four hundred and nineteen votes were cast in favor of nine o'clock as the hour for the curtain to rise, 995 persons favoured 8.30, and 784 eight o'clock. As to the hour at which the performance should end, opinions seemed to be less decided. One thousand_sight hundred and thirty-one votes were given for half-past eleven, 907 for 11.45, 744 for eleven o'clock, 639 for 11.15, and 620 for midnight.

A ten minute entracte found 2,256 supporters, whilst 1,039 voters considered five minutes sufficient, and 412 people did not mind waiting fifteen minutes.

Giving evidence in a case in which a Paris pastry-cook was sued by twenty-five persons who had been made ill by eating some of his oream tarts, Professor Metchnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute, said that eggs may be poisonous before they are laid. The whites may contain disease-breeding microbes. These, when heated, survive in a vegetating state up to 60 deg. Centigrade or 140 deg. Fabrenheit. Consequently a raw or even partly-cooked agg. sequently a raw or even partly-cooked egg, however fresh, may always be poisonous owing to the possible presence of lively bacilli in the white, and contained therein from the very

EGYPTIAN MINES

A correspondent writes from London, under date May 29:—Throughout the present period of dulness and depression the comparative firmness of Egyptians has been somewhat overlooked. Cartainly at the outset share values broke rather sharply, but this was only to be expected. All mining descriptions have been involved in the general volume of liquidation in progress of late. Since, however, the bull account in Egyptians has been closed, the market, though quiet, has kept remarkably steady. With prices in most cases almost at bed-rock, there is, in fact, no earthly reason for a further depreciation. On the contrary, I look to see a smart recovery when conditions warrant it. While the present public apathy continues it would be futile, of course, to accord strong support to any market, course, to accord strong support to any ma out sooner or later the sentiment will che out sooner or later the sentiment will change, and then those on the look-out for an attractive gamble would do well to keep their eyes on "Mummies." Personally, I should be disposed to buy now, and so get in before the rush.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NAVAL COMPETITORS

The naval expenditure of the great Powers is compared in a return made last week. In 1890 that of Great Britain was £17,042,182; France, £3,125,929; Russia, £4,265,208; Germany, £3,988,669; Japan, £1,142,452; and America, £4,807,903.

£4,627,203.

By 1901 the expenditure of the other Powers (with the exception of France) had proportionately increased much more than that of Great Britain, which was £33,726,491; France being £13,107,701; Russia, £11,659,766; Germany, £9,624,956; Japan, £3,711,526; and America, £16.012.438.

For last year the figures were:—Britain, £40,327,850; France, £12,513,413 (the only country showing a decrease since 1901); Rugsia, £12,072,381; Germany, £10,567,342; and America, £90,180,210.

sia, £12,072,381; (fermany, £10,567,342; and America, £20,180,310.

France, Russia, and Germany together spent last year £35,152,866, against Britain's £40,325,850. These figures, however, represent estimated expenditure in the case of foreign countries, information as to actual expenditure not being available.

contries, information as to actual expenditure to being available.

His Majesty's armoured cruiser Bacchante has returned to Chatham Dockyard from an insuccessful machinery trial in the North

Anglo-American Nile Steamer.

& HOTEL COMPANY.

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ALEXAMORIA DOSDED WAREHOUSE CO. LD.

ARMY AND NAVY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

London May 27.
Lieutenant Colonel R.C.C. Cox, Royal Innis
killing Fusiliers, will embark on the 29th inst
for Egypt to take up the command of the 2nd
Battalion at Cairo.

It is stated that the Kaiser is contemplating the sending of a Squadron to Barcelona by way of a set-off to the recent visit of the British

Lord Charles Beresford, K.C.B., will hoist his vice-admiral's flag at Malta on the 4th of June as Commander-in-chief of the Mediter-

Brevet-Colonel S.C.H. Munro, Seaforth Highlanders, has avecated the command of the 1st Battalion in India to take a Staff billet. He was appointed to the command when the battalion was in Egypt, and will be succeeded by Bravet Colonel G. Mackintosh of the 2nd

It has been decided to reduce the Royal Field Artillery by one battery and the 151st Battery of the 50th Brigade at Bulford will be the one reduced. Its place in the brigade will be taken by the 56th Battery, which recently returned home from Egypt. The personnel of the 151st will be absorbed by it.

No steps as yet have been taken in connection with the reported contemplated increase of the King's Royal Rifle Corps and the Rifle Brigade. The gallant "Green Jackets" are so popular that little difficulty would be experienced in increasing their strength.

An order for the construction of thirty 13. pounder guns for the Royal Horse Artillery batteries, and ninety-six 18-pounders for the Royal Field Artillery batteries has just been placed at Woolwich with the Royal Gun Fac-Royal Field Artillery batteries has just been placed at Woolwich with the Royal Gun Factory. A number of these guns are for batteries in South Africa and India. The 18-pounder is a most powerful weapon, and certainly no Continental army has got anything like it. It is the direct outcome of Büller's repulse at Colenso, where our 15-pounders were outranged and outclassed by the Boer guns. The most prominent features about the gun are the quick-firing arrangements. The gun tube is not attached to the carriage but is suspended from the "buffer chamber" by calliper grips, which permit it to travel back and forward about four feet. The recoil is taken up by powerful steel springs in the chamber and when it is expended they run the tube forward again into the firing position without disturbing the "lay." The forward thrust is eased off by hydraulic cushions. All No. I. has to do is to keep the sights on the mark. The Immense advantage of this is apparent, as under the old conditions the gun had to be relaid and traversed after every shot. The 18-pounder has a calibre of 5.3 inches and it throws a prejectile weighing 18-libs. up to an effective range of 10,000 yards with an initial velocity of 1,610 feet per second. The grooves are 18 in number and of uniform twist and the breech mechanism is of the "swinging block" pattern. The gun and carriage weigh 28ewt. 3grs. 4lbs., the carriage limber with 24 rounds of ammunifion, 14ewt. 3grs. 3lbs., making a total of over 384ewt. behind the traces, exclusive of the

The gam and carriage resign scows ours are the carriage limber with 24 rounds of ammonition, 14 owt. 3qrt. 3lbs., making a total of over 38 cwt. behind the traces, exclasive of the gunners. The wagon and its limber hold 78 rounds of ammunition, thus each gun goes into action with 100 rounds, which would last a very short time sait fires 20 rounds per minute. To remedy this the number of wagons is to be increased so as to give each gun 170 rounds. Each battery of six gons will be manned by 5 officers and 220 non-commissioned officers, gunners and drivers. The R.H.A. gun is almost identical in construction. It has a calibre of 3 inches, its projectile weights 194 lbs. and has an initial velocity of 1,658 feet per second, and the same number of rounds are brought into action. The gun and carriage weigh 18cwt. 12lbs. and the limber 12cwt.

AN ARTISTIC

THIS CELEBRATED
WATER PAINT
IS MADE IN TWO
QUALITIES FOR
INSIDE AND
OUTSIDE WORK.

I am authoritatively informed, with reference to the statement that eight officers are t I am authoritatively informed, with reference to the statement that eight officers are to be proceeded against in connection with the alleged destruction of stores in South Africa, that the action which will be taken on the report of Sir William Butler's committee has not yet been decided upon. The report is now under the consideration of the Secretary of State for War and his advisers.

It is understood that the committee has found that serious wastage of stores took place, and that the position of certain officers is forming the subject of inquiry, at the instance of the War Office authorities.

ing the subject of inquiry, at the instance of the War Office authorities.

In view of the recent discussion on the employment of Reservitat it is of the first importance to learn why some of our Civil Departments are still so backward in taking them. Naturally, little blame can attach where there is a small and rarely changing staff; the chief offenders are the General Post Office, the Custom House authorities, and the various police forces in town and country. These last office many plausible exouses. Leaving aside the pettier motives of exercising their own patronage, they emphasise their wish to raise their own people; to take them young and train them to their work when most adaptable, and not when they have hardened into other grooves and must have something to unlearn. Here we have to balance the best interests of the department as viewed by its chiefs, as against the larger national needs of stimulating enlistment. Beyond all question recruits hang back because they see little hope, of a livelihood when they leave the colors, and if this could be guaranteed there would be no nneertainty as to the future of our voluntary system. Another and a more unfair objection is raised by the police. They very generally hold that the ax-soldier makes a very poor constable, declaring that he has been brought up on too severs lines, that he is too unyielding and lacks the even temper and patient consideration which are, no doubt, very recognisable qualities in our police. Even if defects of this kind could be proved to crist, they are certainly not deep-seated and might surely be corrected with a little care.

The Military Correspondent of the "Times"

tainly not deep-seated and might surely be corrected with a little care.

The Military Correspondent of the "Times" leaves no room for doubt as to his views on the controversy that has arisen between Lord Kitchener and the Military Department of the Government of India. The existing system of military administration, he declares, involves dual responsibility and control, things in their very essence antagonistic to and destructive of harmonious or effective working, and he solemnly asserts that "miless it is promptly changed we shall infallibly condemn our arms to ignominious disaster at the first touch of serious war." This conclusion is led up to by two and a half columns of well-selected statements of fact and much ably reasoned argument, and it must be admitted that the writer presents a case against the continuance of the office of Military Member of the Viceroy's Council which it will be found difficult to answer. What solution of the question the Departmental Committee, which has now concluded its labours, and of which Mr. Brodrick was a member, has arrived at is at present a secret, though we have some confidence in anticipating that a majority of the members are in favor of going a long way in the direction, indicated by Lord Kitchener. It is due to him to say that his scheme did not contemplate unlimited financial control for the Commander-in Chief, at which many critics reasonably jibbed, or any impairment of the Viceroy's authority in matters military. Surely, in a question of such vital importance to our great Dependency, it is possible to reach firm ground upon which the provision for its defence may be made in the soundest and most comprehensive shape.

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FURNISHED HOUSE to let, Ibrahimieh near sea; immediate entry; moderate rent. Apply, No. 26,068, "Egyptian Gazette."

FOR SALE. — A rubber-tired Ralli Car. Apply to Rowden, 102, Porte Rosette. 26088-6-1

MOUNTAIN CAMP, for boys during sum-mer holidays. Apply, Percival Mayall, B.A., Headmaster, English School, Oppres. 25921-48-26

TO LET.—Halte I, Ramleh, 3 months, about end June, Furnished House; 9 rooms, kitchen, &c., overlooking sea. No. 26,056, "Egyptian Gazette." 26056-6-6

TO LET. Ibrahimieh, July-October, Furnished House, six rooms; sub-basement; garden; best position, facing main road, near tram station. Good terms. Apply, No. 26,062 "Egyptian Gazette" offices.

THE HUTCHINSON NURSING HOME in Sharia el Falaki, Cairo, is now completed and open for the reception of patients. Further particulars, terms, etc., can be obtained from the Resident Medical Officer. 25992.9a.9

WANTES JUNIOR CLERK. Must have good knowledge of English and French and be quick Typist. Apply personally or by letter to the offices of the Egyptian Delta Light Railways, Cairo.

YOUNG ENGLISH LADY, fluent conversa tionalist, would like engagement "au pair in refined German family, Alexandria or vicin ity, for summer months. Excellent references given and demanded. Address, No. 26,076, "Egyptian Gazette." 26076-3-3

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. -- We would call the attention of persons interested in Egyptian trade to the work of the British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, whose office in Alexandria gives information as to standings trade, &c., to its members, and whose monthly publication reviews our commerce. The annual mberription is £1 and all British traders should secone members. Our London office, 26, New iroad-street R.C., acts as London agency to be Chanker,

BRYAN

Continental Hotel Buildings, CAIRO.

St. David's Buildings, ALEXANDRIA

and 35 - 37 Noble Street LONDON, E.C.

English Tailors Drapers and Outfitters

Beg respectfully to an-nounce that they have received their various stocks in the latest styles suitable for the present Season.

CLOTHS:

A large assortment of Blacks, Blues, Scotch, Irish & Harris Tweeds. All garments cut by experienced English Cutters, fit and style guaranteed.

A varied stock of Ladies' Blouses, Boas, Skirts, Belts. &c. Careful attention is paid to Ladies' outfits suitable for Tours up the Nile.

GENTS' OUTFITTING:

The latest novelties in Ties. Collars, Shirts, Gloves, &c. Hosiery in all the newest makes, (Camel Hair brand a speciality).

We are also making a special display in the Drapery Department, consisting of Household Linen, Blankets, Calicoes, Eider-down Quilts, Cushions, &c., &c., which are marked at such figures as to com

Boots & Shoes in the latest shapes, Bags, Trunks & all Leather goods in great varietv.

Also a large assorted supply of the following articles:—

HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS, WALKING-STICKS, RUGS, STUDS, BRUSHES AND ALL TOILET REOUISITES, &C.

Davies Bryan & Co. Cairo & Alexandria

ks are held in Cairo by Frank Enfection. Santis Contractor & Engineer, Sheria Sapatah. In Alexandria by Ramaddis Younnes, Santiary Contractor, San Security, Santiary General Against Socraps Security to Co., Largadria of Ostro.

HALL'S DISTEMPER Is of special value in hot climates. Owing to its cool, pleasing colours, great weather-resisting and germ-destroying properties, it lends itself to every kind of wall, wood, brick or stone coating, possessing all the advantage of paint, colourwash, and disinfectant at one third the cost of oil paint. It never blisters in the hottest sun, and the fact that it can be washed adds greatly to its sanitary advantages. SUPPLIED IN THE AND IRON REGS.

SISSONS BROTHERS & CO., LTD. HULL

NOLIS
Céréales Shgs. 1/3 à -
Tourteeny
Grainas da actor
Oignons
LONDERS "
Céréales Shgs. 1/6 à -
'Inneton de
Graines de coton
Oignons " "
PORTO TOTO TOTO
Graines de coton Shore 9/ à 9/6
Céréales 1/6 , 1/9
LIVERPOOL
0/-/1
m
Graines de coton , 7/
Oignons " 20/ " —
CONTINENT (NANTES DUNKERQUE)
Graines de coton (Dunkerque) Fr. 10 à -
" (Nantes) a. 101 —
Fèves , 10 , 11
Oignons , , _ , _ , _ , _
MARSEILLE
Fèves Fr. 7 à 8.—
Graines de coton ,, 6 ,, 7.50
Coton : Odessa, Trieste, Venise,
Gênes Marseille Fr. 2.—
Parablana
T - 11 nar 100
To 1 Inleas
Annan
77 1
C. D. Y
Daniel Police
Alexandrie, le 31 mai 1905
Triorendie, is 91 mer 1909

ARRIVAGES A MINET-EL-BASSAL

		•	-			
		du	mois de	e juin 19	04	
Du	(Coton	Grain	es de co	ton	Fèves
1,	S/B	22	Ard.	653	88.08	2,235
2,	11	139		1,399	"	2.451
3,	"	4	"	1,773	"	2,484
4,	**	-	,,	1,578	,,	1,648
5,	"	52	"	581	"	3,383
6,	27	280	11	3,132	"	4,486
7,	11	62	,,	3,928	"	328
8,	**	-	,,	1,713	,,	6,857
9,	,,	19	,,	2,049	,,	1,694
10,	' "	_	"	114	,,	4,334
11,	"	_	"	542	,,	3,846
12,	11	-	11	2,485	"	4,752
13,	"	13	"	89	"	5,049
14,	,.	· —	"	567	**	3,343
15,	"	_	11	194	**	3,042
16,	11	48	11	5,765	,,	5,249
17,	11	_	,,,	2,040	11"	5,413
18,	**	-	11	2.375	**	1,855
19,	"	_	**	93	"	4,390
20,	11	_	"	1,563	"	2,212
21,	"	5	"	1,783	11	4,005
22,	"	43	"	583	"	3,936
23,	11	-	11	1,427	,,	2,823
24,	"	20	11	3,308	,,	2,209
25,	11	139	11	186	11	2,117
26,	15	-	"	_	11	2,190
27, .	"	50	11	356	11	5,085
28,	"		11	1,036	11	1,285
29,	**		"	2,066	"	6,259
BO,	"		. ,,	_	"	3,220
31,	0	_	-	-	"	_
	-	7	-	411		4

S/B 896 Ard. 43.378 Sacs 102,180 N.B.—Cette liste est relevée des Registres l' "Alexandria General Produce Association"; nous la publions afin qu'on puisse la comparer avec les arrivages du mois de juin de cette

COALS.

	Ourrent 1	Per ton	Shgs.		gon. Shgs.	
k	CARDIFF	Best quality	24.		24.6	
	NEWPORT	Best quality	28.		28.6	
	NEWCASTLE	Bothal	198	"	19,6	
		Cowpen	19.8	**	19.6	
		Davison	19.8		19.6	
		Hastings	19.8		19 6	
	11	West Hartley Main			196	
	Booton	Morry's	-			
		Bairds	_		_	
	11	Dunlops	1		_	
	will me	Best Hamilton Ell	19.	"	19.8	
	Tonnenia .	Middefield	- *	"	1	
	LIVERPOOL	Best Laneachire	18.6	**	19,9	
,	1000	and quality	-	٠,	-	
	PATRICE FURL	Anchor	_	**	_	
	PO AFTER	Otown	-	**	-	
	"	Bear	-	*1	-	
	7.00	APPOW	-	**	~	
		Stranses Gesigola	-	**	_	,
		Swanson Atlantic	=	**	_	
	NEWCASTLE	Foundry Coke	88.6		89 6	
	"	Gas Coke	81.		81.6	

TARIF D. EXPORTATIO

Pour 10 mons de juin 1800.						
DESIGNATION	VEITE	Prix dr. mois passé	Prix d mois course			
		1.E. E	£,3, 3			
Ooten p.	cantar		2 65			
Orain: s de Coton	ardeb		- 52			
to m Hariri	CODIA		- 78			
Mite acter of Bebria - "	ardeb		- 900			
bever batter of blobie. "			- 780			
Equitibles			- 990			
Mais	-		- 765			
Orgs			- 405			
Peis chiches	ardeb		1 50			
Petité pole			1 1			
p es cencamie e			1 800			
Balbé			- 900			
lits (avecembl) ,			3 30			
Bis en paille	kilo		- 6			
Rindred ,.			- 7			
Parine Me, 1 a 2 (50 coques),.	mac		- 900			
Spore blans (in soins)	cantar		720			
" (grands more.)			- 670			
u (till pendre) No 1			- 640			
ir 160ge (Farchous)						
en pains			- 820			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						

	LUNDON STOCK	DECHANGE.
_	Prices on Tuesday,	May 30, 1905.
_	Consola a /a	
_	Consols a/c	31 18 (0) - 19
_	Formtian 4 % IInifed	90 18 " 91 1
	agypuan 4 6 United	104 4 ,, 105 1
	1) TT /O DIGITO DO-	
	" 3 ½ % Govern-	105 - ,, 106 -
_	" 3 1 % Govern-	*** * ***
_	ment Pref. 3 ½ % Juscribed 4 % Daira 1980 Turkish 4 % Unified Austrian Gold 4 % French 3 % Rentes	101 1 , 102 -
~ 1	" Tusoriped	99 - ,, 101 -
9/6	The brick 4 % TL 30	100 - ,, 101 -
1/9	Anntain 4 Unined	87 # " — #
_	Franch 3 % Rantes German 3 % Rantes German 3 % 1891 Greek 5 % 1881 Italian 5 % 1861 Russian 4 % Con. 1889 Japan 5 % 1902 United States 4 % 1995	99 — " 101 —
_	Comen 3 % Rentes	98 1 , 99 1
	German 3 % 1891	88 1 , 89 -
-	Greek 5 % 1881	52 - " - 1
-	Italian 5 % 1861	105 1 , - 1
-	Kussian 4 % Con. 1889	88 - , - 1
	Japan 5 7 1902	98 1 , 99 -
_	United States 4 % 1925.	134 - ,, 136 -
-	Daira Sanish	28 4 , 29 -
1	Daira Sanish Deferred	183 — " 186 —
_	National Banks	27 3 " - 8
	National Banks New	6 - " - 1
	1	
_	Agricultural Banks	
50	" Preferred	
	3 1 % Bonds	94 — " 95 —
	Delta Preference Delta Lands	13 - " - 1
	" Deferred	15 - " 17 -
	Delta Lands	21 " -1
0	Daira Sugar	2 1 " - 1 5 16 " - 18
	Salt & Soda	1 18 " - 18
	Egyptian Markets	
	Nile Valley	1 2 " = 51
4	Sudan Mines	-1 " 11
10	Delta Lands Daira Sugar Salt & Soda Reyptian Markets Suday Mines Egyptian Sudan Mines	- # " 1 #
	Syndicate	1 4
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	tion Ltd 14 Um Rus fully paid	*/ - " 10/ -
=	Corporation of Western	1- "/- 1
	Roynt Of Western	
	Egypt	
	United Africana	· · pm
-	United Africans	1 # " - #
-	ASTP THYBE & Agency	-1 "-1
- 1		to the
١	Egyptian Estates	- t ', dis. par
	exeller a)	المراويسي بالكواد
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MANULEII RA	LLWAY COM	PANY.
du dimanche 28 ma	ETTES	juin 1905
	Abonnements P.T. 16,728	Carnets et Divers P.T. 21,244. 11,087.
Augment. 4,294 Diminution	16,728	10,157.
Totaux.—Année con nière 104,873 ; Di	minution 2.277	amée der-
du 1er oetobre 1904	au samedi 3 j	uin 1905

Billets A P.T Année cour.2,275,585 ,, der. 2,122,435	P.T. 370,328 605,518	Carnets et Divers P.T. 438,384. 189,468.
Augment. 153,149 Diminution	335,190	248,916.
Totaux.—Année com dernière 2,917,422;	Augmentation	297 ; année on 66,875.
ALEXANDRIA TR	AMWAVO	ONED A NEW

du dimanche 28 m	ai au samedi 3 Carnets	jain 1905
Billets P.T. Année cour.123,488 " der. 105,619	et Divers P.T. 7 15.820.	Totaux. P.T. 139,308.7 120,856.5
Augment. 17,869.	.7 582.5	18,452.2

uu ier ja	invier an	samedi 3	ain 1905
	Billets	Carnets et Divers	Totau
Année cour, " der.	P.T. 2,280,179.2 1,986,980.	P.T, 228,660.2 182,182.	2,508,839.4 2,169,162.
Augment.	293,199.	2 46,478.2	839,677.4
			THE CASE

PRIMES DES CONTRATS

	"SIMPLE P.	ACULTE"	
Gr do cot	v. Jail. P.T. Juil. Stria	13 30/40 à	15 -
GI, UB ODE,	STELL	AGE-	-5/40
Coton Li	v. Juil. P.T. Juil.	27 20/40 à	30 -
Coton Liv	Juil. P.T. Juil. "	10 à	- 25/40
Gr. de cot.	Jail. "	1 10/40	- 15/40
	3 L 11		

NOTICE.

Any persons having claims against the Estate of the late Mr. ALEXANDER GEORGE HOLMES, of the Egyptian Sale & Sode Co., Limited, are requested to forward same with full particulars to the Director, Salt Depart-

CREDIT LYONNAIS

CAPITAL 250,000,000 DE FRANCS ENTIREMENT VERSES

> Agences d'Égypte : Alexandrie, Le Caire, Port-Said

LE CRÉDIT LYONNAIS fait toute tions de banque, telles que :

Avances sur titres; Ouverture de comptes courants contre dé-

pots de valeurs;
Emission de traites et chèques, émission de lettres de Crédit, paiement par télégraphe sur les principales villes de la France et de l'étranger;
Garde de titres;

ent d'effets sur l'Egypte et l'étranger : Le Crédit Lyonnais recoit des fonds ou un compte de dépôt et délivre des bons à cehéance fire sux taux sulvaits ; 2 % aux bons de 1 an et au-delà

Allen, Alderson & Co.

SOLE AND EXOLUSIVE AGENTS FOR

MESSRS. RUSTON, PROCTO & 6 CO., LIMITED, LINCOLN. Fixed and Portable Steam and Oil Ragines, Com Mills.

Paten Tiben making Thrashing Machines.

MESSES. PLATT BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED, OLDHAM. Cotton Ginning Machinery.

MESSES. JOHN FOWLER & CO., LIMITED, LEEDS.

Steam Ploughing Machinery and Sundries.

THE CENTRAL CYCLONE CO., LIMITED, LONDON.

Grinding and Pulverising Machinery.

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Masses. F. REDDAWAY & CO., LD., PENDLETON, MANCHESTEE.
The Camel Braid Belting, etc., etc.

Ratner's Safes.

GREEN WOOD & BATLEY, LIMITED, Lands. Massas, The (Latal) Patent Steam Turbines. Electrical Dynamos and McGORMICK'S REAPERS & MOWERS. PLANET JUNIOR AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. Horse Hose, Seed, Drills, etc., etc.

Agent in Calro

N

M. A. FATTUCCI. Agent in Khartoun : RISTI & BERTELLI. AGENTS

GREEN'S

ORENSTEIN & KOPPEL, LTD. * CAPITAL 10,000,000 FRS.

PURVEYORS TO M.H. THE RHEDIVE.



Sole Agents for Egypt and Sudan of :-COMPTOIRMETALLUNGIQUE EGYPTIEN

HUMBOLDT ENGINEERING WORKS CO. R. HORNSBY & SONS, LTD., GRANTHAM (ENGLAND). KIRCHNER & CO., LEIPZIG.

CARL MEISSNER, HAMBURG. oji netor boste and bereibte.

RNGLISH AND AMERICAN SYSTEMS OF
STRAM PLOUGHING ENGINES TO PLOUGH 8 TO 20 PEDDANS PER DAY.

OFFICES (CAIRO : 24 Kasrel Nil Street, opposite Bank of Egypt. P.O.B. 690. Telephone No. 13: ALEXANDRIA : 29, Charif Paala Street. Telephone No. 681.

Revotian Investment & Agency, Limited

Le 8 Juin 1905, de 9 à 12 h. a.m. et de 3 5 h. p.m., l'Egyptian Investment and Agenc Limited, recevra des demandes d'achat de 75,000 actions ordinaires de £1 de la nouvelle Société "Associated Cotton Ginners of Egypt LD au prix net de 40 shellings l'une, sans courtag

10 sh. à la demande ;

10 sh. lorsque le nombre des actions qu pourront être cédées aux acheteurs leur sera notifié : et le solde, soit £1, le 21 Juin 1905.

Si le nombre des actions demandées dépas elui des actions actuellement offertes, les ventes seront faites au prorata des demand weo un minimum de cinq actions.

Le capital ordinaire de "L'Associate Corron Ginners of Egypt Lo" est de £860,000 destinées à rémunérer l'apport des usines parm esquelles figurent netam

MM. Carver Bros. and Co. Ld., Choremi Benachi and Co., J. Planta and Co.,

C. M. Salvago and Co

C. G. Zervudachi and Co.

et à la Société d'Egrenage de Zagazig. Il ne pourra être émis de nouvelles action que jusqu'à concurrence de £40,000 au ma ximum, et cela par simple dec l'Administration.

Le premier Conseil d'Administration

M. C. de Tschudi, Président

MM. E. A. Benachi, S. Carver, Possionts

MM. R. C. Abdy, C. Bacos, Michel Sinadino

Le Directeur de la S ciété est M. Alex. Th.

Kitroeff.

A partir du 21 Juin 1905 l'Egyptian Invest-ed, are requested to forward same with particulars to the Director, Salt Depart-Egyptian Salt & Soda Co., Limited, before the 20th June inst. 26073-3a 3 ficats donneront droit aux porteurs à des Actions définitives entièrement libérées, des que belles ci seront prêtes à être échangées ce dont les intéressés seront dûment avisés 26,083-2-2

DR. LE CLERC'S

Pills for the Liver & Kidneys

and reliable remarky sorgand gont rhomatism, gravel, and kindred aliments (soquired and kindred aliments and are an mutalling and reliable remedy for disease or constitutional). Sold by principal Chamles, not in loose quantities, but only in boxes, price 2s. 9d, bearing the Bittish Georgians Stemp with the ords "Engane Le Clore" impressed theres

Dr. LE CLERC'S SOAP.

Medical, antiseptic, used and recommended by minent dermatologists in the treatment of cossess, and periodical discretions, this eruptions, tiching a dirritating skin immours, bely raches, etc., also a dirritating skin immours, bely raches, etc., also be periodical and infractions disorder generally its aling properties greatly managed the insurance of shaving for calculation of phapies, apost those in its Tablets ories 1/2 told by Hax Fireber, Cours page 1888-1889.

National Bank of Egypt.

Emission d'Actions en augmentation du CAPITAL SOCIAL

En vertu d'une délibération de l'A Genérale Extraordinaire du 24 Mai 1995, le Conseil d'Administration de la NATIONALI BANK OF EGYPT, met en souscription inquante mille actions nouvelles de la dite Banque, de dix livres sterling chacune, créées en augmentation du Capital Social, conformément aux Statuts, et émises aux condition

oi-après. L'émission est faite au prix de 20 livres sterling l'action payable comme suit : 1er versement : £ 2.10/- à la souscription.

ler versement: £ 2.10/- à la souscription. 2me versement: £ 2.10/- à la répartition. 3me versement: £ 5 le 30 Sept. 1905. 4me versement: £ 5 le 15 Déc. 1905. 5me versement: £ 5 le 15 Jan. 1906. Tout retard dans les verse ieu à l'application des dispositions des article 12 et 18 des Statuts.

En EGYPTE : au Siège Social, au Caire, et à la Succursale d'Alexandrie. A LONDRES : & l'Agence de la National Bank

of Egypt, 4 & 5 King William Street.

Les nouvelles actions participeront aux
bénéfices à partir du ler Janvier 1906, c'est-à-

dire à partir du prochain exercice.

Tout porteur d'actions anciennes a du chef
des sotions par lui possedées un droit de préférence à la soustription d'une action nouvelle pour oing actions anciennes sans attribution de fractions. Les solions non souscrites en vertu de ce droit de preference seront attribuées à la ouscription publique.

SWEDEN DENMA-BE

ETC., ETC.

LONDON

VIENNA 1878

dront exercer leur droit de préférence devront d'isi au 8 Juin 1905 inclusivement, à peine de déchéance, faire leur souscription de ce chef aux endroits ci-dessus désignés avec dépôt des titres par eux possédés et vers

actionnaires qui, indépendamment des actions par eux souscrites en vertu de leur droit de préférence, voudraient prendre part à la souscription publique, devront, de ce dernier chef, remplir la formule de souscription spéciale La souscription sera close, tant pour les

actionnaires que pour le public, le 8 juin à midi et demi.

BLWIN PALMER. Le Caire, le 26 Mai 1905. 26,025-12-11

NOTICE.

SUDAN GOVERNMENT

CIVIL COURTS OF JUSTICE.

The Sudan Government requires an inter-The Sudan Government requires an inver-preter for the Civil Courts of Justice, with a knowledge of Arabic, English and Greek. He must both read and write the three languages. Applications to be addressed to the Agent General Sudan Government, W. O., Cairo, up to the 10th June 1905,

Egyptian Delta, Light Railways Co., Limited

Connections made with the most important trains of the Egyptian State Bailway in the Provinces of Buhera, Gharbieh, Dakahlieh 'Jharkieh and Galioubieh Through service for goods between all stations of the Company and over 100 princips stations of Egyptian Government Railway in Upper and Lower Egypt Goods may also be, through booked from or to 'any station on the 'airo Helonan Railway. The 'ompany has 70 stations opened for public Telegraph Service in conjunction with all offices of the Greenment Telegraph Department. For time tables, tariffs and information apply to the offices at Gairo, Alexandria, Damathour, Tantah or Zagazig. 21416 31-12 9 5

Delta Light Railways Company, Ltd. (Helouan Branch)

Bab-el-Louck ... Dep. 6.20 8. 6 9.10 10.40 12.5 1.20 3.10 4.15 5.18 6.15 7.25 8.40 10.10 12.30 HelouanArr. 7. 7 8.48 9.47 10.54 12.40 1.55 3.55 4 50 5.52 6.56 8. - 9.25 10.48 1.10

Helouan ..., ... Dep. 6.25 7.50 8:15 9:15 10:16 12: 5 1:20 3.15 4.18 5.15 6:20 7.25 8,50 10.15 1: 15 Bab-el-Lough ... Arr. 7.10 8.20 8.65 9.60 10.68 12 43 1.58 4. 4.55 6.58 8.66 8:8 9.82 10.63 1: 55

Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt

MECHANICAL AND RECOTRICAL ENGINEERS, ALSO SHIPBUILDERS, &C., &C. HANIGAL AND himself and supply of stores undertaken.
Routoon Dook for raising ves BOULAG ENGINE WORKS

BRANCHES AT SHARLA BANGE HADRED (CAIRO), ALEXANDRIA AND KHARTOTM. RICHARD GARRETT & SONS, 17TD.

RICHARD GARRETT & SONS, 17TD.

STOHWASSER & STOHWASSER & LINGUISTING and start schoping modelses. STOHWASSER & WINTER PUTTIE

SHAND, MASON & CO. NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO., LTD.

GEO. ANGUS & CO., LTD.

TANGYES LIMITED (SOLE VENDORS.)

CROMPTON & Co., LTD.

LEGGING & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS CORPORATION LITD. CHUBB & SON'S LOCK & SAPE CO. LTD of Safes of all sizes on hand, the of strong rooms undertaken.

COCHRAN & CO. ANNAN, LID.

THE SEAMLESS STEEL BOAT CO., LTD THE COOPER STRAM DIGGER CO. LTD.

Diggers made in size No. 5, 6, 8 and 12, -TANGYES' GAS ENGINES with Producer Plants, COOPER PATENT STRAM DIGGER, specially suitable for small landowns

Telegraphic Address: "ENGINEER, OAIRO" and "ENGINEER, ADEXANDRIA. Works Office in town, Sharia Bab El-Hadeed (CAIRO).

Alexandria Office and Stores, Abu Dirdar Street, No. 12.

CLEAN WALLS AND WHITE CEILINGS

ARE ALWAYS POSSIBLE AT A MINIMUM COST PROVIDED YOU USE

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THE GREAT SANITARY WATER PAINT. ECONOMICAL - EFFECTIVE.

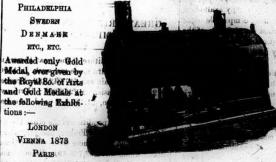
Composed of strictly first class non-poisonous materials, Thoroughly incorporated and finely ground.

SHADE CARDS & CIRCULAR GIVING FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO THE MANUFACTURERS THOS. HINSHELWOOD & CO.. ATMENANTA

DAYEY PAXMAN & CO., LTD

Colchester, England.

Makers of high class steam engines and beilers for British, Colonial and Foreign Governments. "Celebrated for Economy and Burability." PHILADELPHIA



COMPOUND PORTABLE HORIZOPPAL RE VERTICAL BUGINES. Bugines FOR ENBOTRIC LIGHT

PAXMAN

PLUE & TUBES. DRY BASE BOILERS. VERTICAL. LANCASHIRE AND CORNISH

Davey Paxman & Co's Trip-Geared Engine gives off a full horse power for one hour at 1 1 lbs. of fuel. At the great trial of Compound, Portable and Single Cylinder Steam Engines by the Royal Agricultural Society at Newcastle open to the whole world, Davey Parman & Co. took the only prizes offered, establishing a record which has not yet been equalled. AGENTS IN EGYPT :

MESSRS. HASSABO BEY MAHOMED & CO. ALEXANDRIA,

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